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THE *Country* GUIDE

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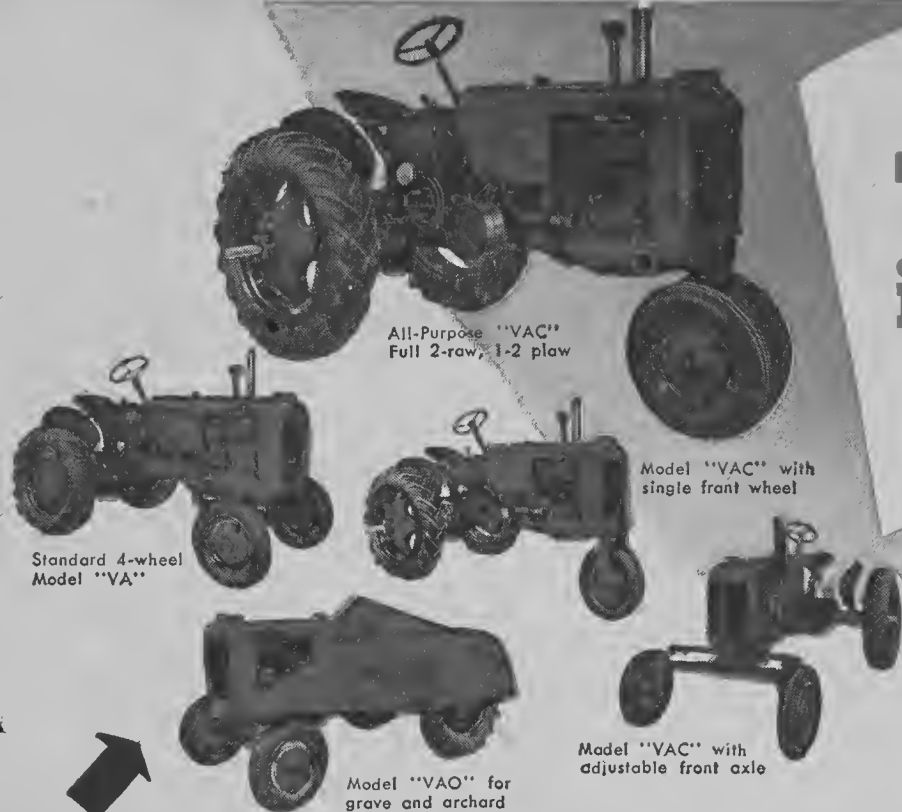
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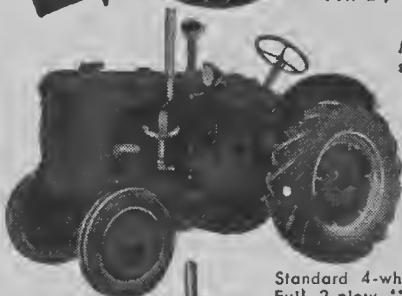
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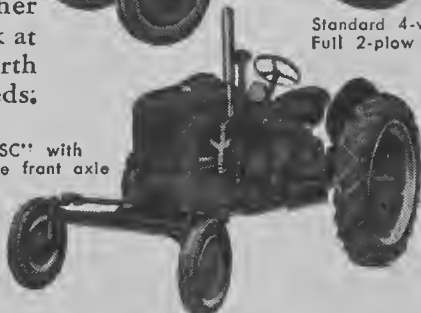
Model "SC" with
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Standard 4-wheel
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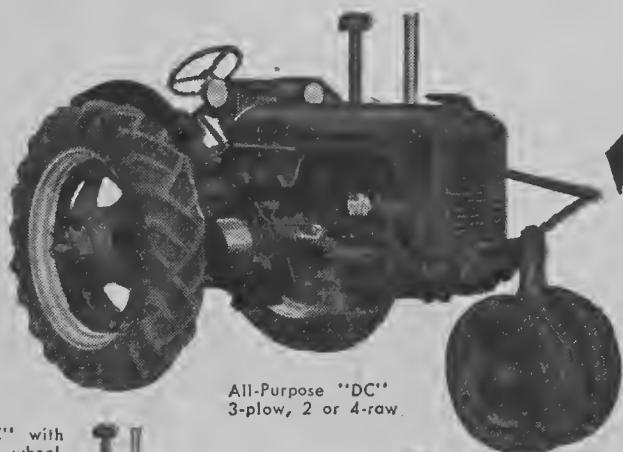
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Do you want the big tractor value in the popular-priced class? Then arrange to get one of the Case "VA" Series. Get 2-plow capacity in average soils, one-plow where conditions are tough. Get your outfit of mounted plow, planter, cultivator, etc., at a real saving by the economy of Master-Frame, a feature of the 2-row "VAC." Enjoy the speed range of four forward gears, the convenience of hydraulic lift, the eager, flexible power, the fuel economy and ENDURANCE of the Case valve-in-head engine.

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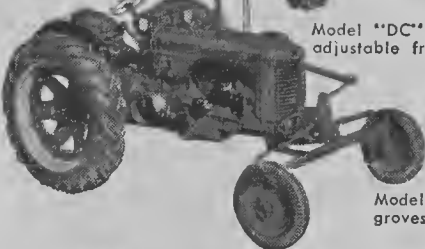


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Have you been wanting more power to hustle your heavy work when help is scarce and bad weather holds you back? Then step up into the 3-plow class with a Case "D" Series tractor. Do in four days as much plowing, disking and drilling as you could do with a smaller tractor in a week or more. Save one-third of your precious labor on all such jobs. Cultivate 2 or 4 rows, clean and full depth, with rear-mounted, tool-bar or front-mounted gangs. Cultivate fast with Case Quick-Dodge steering.

Standard 4-wheel
Model "D," 3-plow



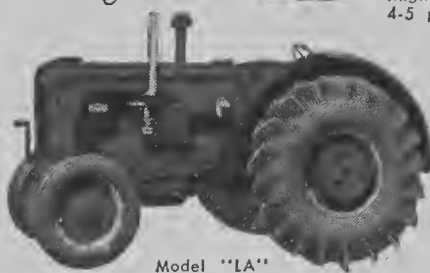
Mighty Model "LA"
4-5 plow capacity

Want to do two days' work in one? The mighty "LA" pulls a 4 or 5-bottom plow and other implements in proportion. Compared with ordinary-size tractors, it enables a man to double his daily acreage in heavy tillage, cut his labor cost to a half, catch up time lost by bad weather. It's as easy to handle as tractors far smaller. It costs less per acre for operation and upkeep. The "LA" is even better-built than the prior model "L," long famous as the world's standard for tractor ENDURANCE.

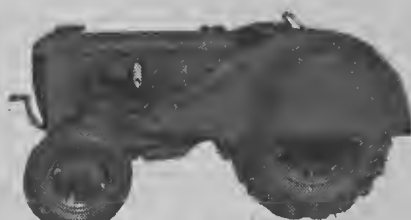
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See for yourself what a century of farm machinery experience has created to make your work go faster, easier. Look past the pretty paint to the purpose of a tractor—to put power to work and push your farming forward. See how Case tractors in every size-class have the pull, the right gear speeds, and the sure-footed traction to work more acres every day. See how their consistent economy holds down your fuel bills. See how Case ENDURANCE gives extra years of use from your investment, saves money every year on upkeep. Get full information from your Case dealer. Write for latest catalog. Mention size to fit your farming, also any tillage or planting implements, any haying, harvesting or corn machines you need. J. I. Case Co., Calgary, Edmonton, Regina, Saskatoon, Winnipeg, Toronto.

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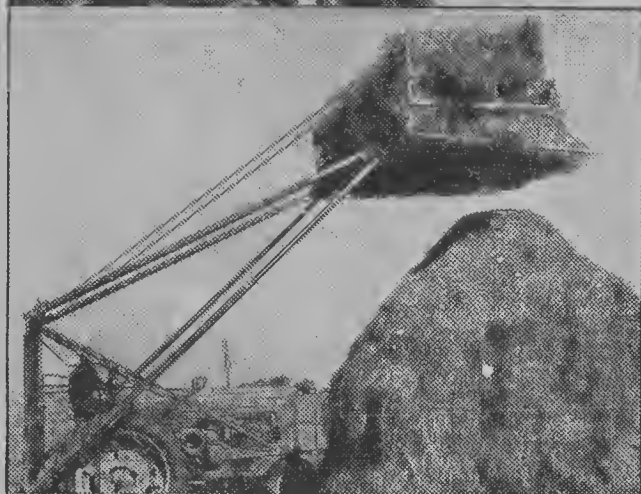


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Model "DCH"

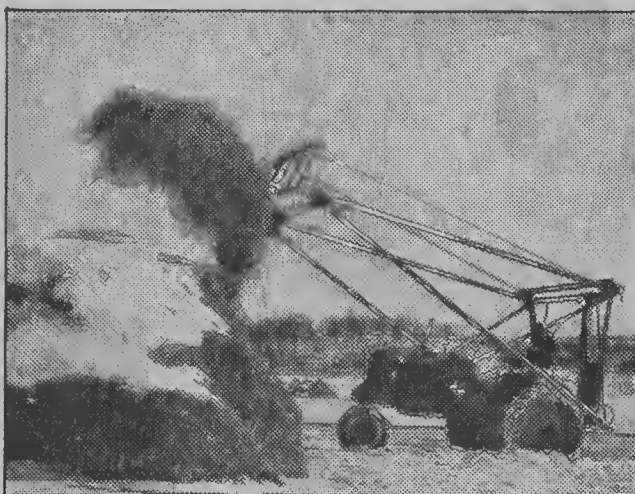


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Next to my tractor, my FARMHAND Hydraulic Loader saves me more labor and cash—performs more tough jobs all year around—makes ALL farm work easier—than any other implement including other loaders I've ever seen or owned.



MY FARMHAND LOADER saves me up to \$3.50 a ton in haying. Fitted easily on my tractor, it sweeps up windrows from the field at 15 m.p.h. . . lifts $\frac{1}{2}$ ton of hay, baled or loose, in $\frac{1}{2}$ minute . . . builds BIG stacks with its 21 foot reach. Saves 5 men's work . . . and watch . . .



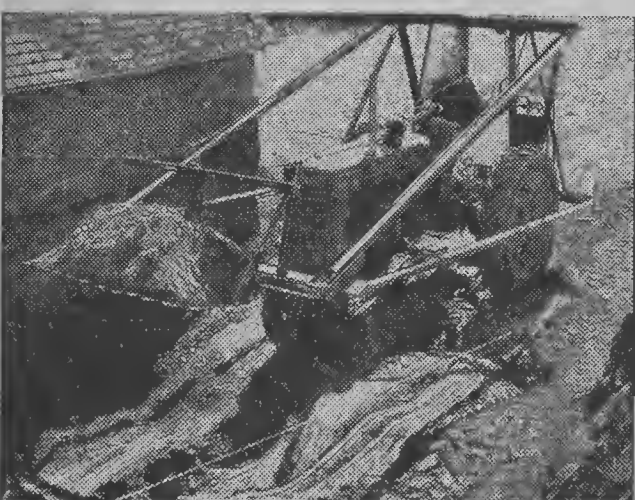
SEE HOW "WRIST ACTION" breaks that frozen stack? The forage fork bites through snow and ice, then "breaks" load loose by prying action before my FARMHAND lifts the load. That smooth hydraulic power is always under complete control . . . hoists up to 3,000 lbs.



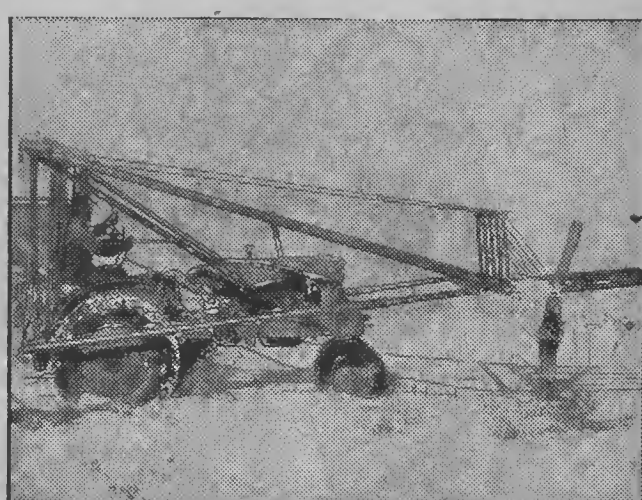
LOADS SPREADER IN 3 MINUTES! That sturdy manure fork hoists 1,000 lbs. at a time with little strain on tractor or wheels—because all the weight is counter-balanced on that tough FARMHAND frame. Loads a spreader for only 5¢—gently, easily with no damage.



PLOWS AND SCOOPS SNOW! I can clear my yard, road and feed lots in minutes with my FARMHAND, plus Snow Scoop. And I've saved hours of back breaking work for myself and my neighbors. Here's one farm machine that earns its keep—all year around.



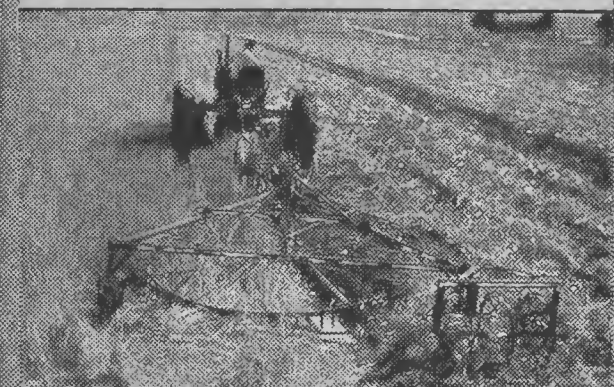
LOADS SAND AND GRAVEL. That big manure fork with sand and gravel plate is just one of the FARMHAND attachments that speed work, cut labor costs all over the farm. Add a hay basket, forage fork or a scoop—and you're set to do more than 50 hard farm jobs.



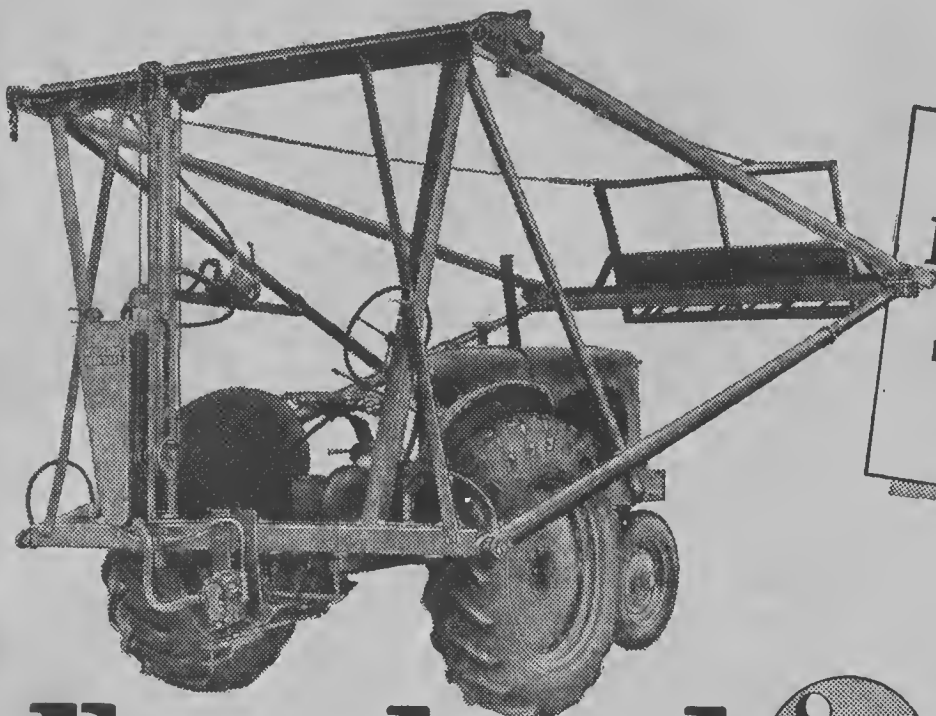
PULLS FENCE POSTS. Yes, and it carries wood . . . moves rocks . . . scoops silage . . . loads and stacks lumber . . . sets poles and pulls well rods . . . moves machinery and freight. See it at your FARMHAND dealer . . . or drop us a line for descriptive booklet:

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Stop erosion, rebuild soil, speed planting with this amazing money-making machine!



It's the famous FARMHAND Prairie Mulcher. Big rotary rake spreads loose straw, stubble and vegetation from unplowed land onto freshly plowed soil. Mulch binds soil in place . . . eliminates plow plugging and necessity for straw burning . . . checks weeds and erosion . . . increases crops. The only machine in the world that does all these vital jobs. Ask your FARMHAND Dealer. Or write us for free booklet.

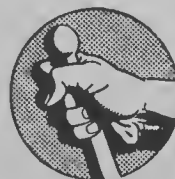


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HYDRAULIC LOADER

LAST season in the three Prairie Provinces, upwards of half a million acres of grain crops were treated with the new hormone weed killer, 2,4-D. Even though very few of the operators of the several thousand machines used to apply this newest of chemicals were experienced, practically no complaints were lodged as to the job done. There was general agreement that very satisfactory weed kills had been obtained, although on the majority of farms where 2,4-D was used last summer, the weeds were rather far advanced in growth when treated, for best results. Some quite marked yield increases were obtained by institutions conducting trials, as well as by farmers, through removing the competition of weeds in the growing crop.

It can be stated without much fear of contradiction that no product touching the interests of agriculture has created in so short a time—it is just three years since the first releases appeared—more widespread interest or has come in for more research and experimentation than has 2,4-D. Over the past three years, in every state, and in every province on this continent, trials have been under way to determine the many uses and the best methods of handling a far from simple chemical. While much has been learned, much still is not understood about 2,4-D.

Last year the bottle-neck in the use of 2,4-D was the machines wherewith to apply the chemical. Great headway has been made in the past year with both sprayers and dusters. To the manufacturers of spray nozzles should be given major credit for revolutionizing crop spraying. Previous to 1947, sprayers were designed to use from 65 to 80 gallons of water per acre, to which the chemical was added. The introduction of the new type nozzle (termed "low volume") permitting the use of a much higher concentration spray solution, cut down in one move the water required to as low as four or five gallons per acre.

In addition to overcoming the problem of water, increasingly more difficult to obtain as one moved westward from the Red River Valley, it permitted great speeding up of operations. Where 50 to 75 acres, applied at 80 gallons to the acre, was a day's work; at five gallons the same acreage could be covered in two hours. Lower volume also meant lighter and cheaper equipment, now found in the tractor-mounted rig that promises to be very popular.

Towards the end of the 1947 spray season the first tractor-mounted sprayers made their appearance. Without experience, but of a mechanical turn of mind and interested in getting on the chemical band-wagon, a Manitoba farmer near Steinbach made his own sprayer mounting a 16-foot boom with drum for holding the chemical solution behind the tractor. He treated successfully over 800 acres of his own and neighbor's crops. He plans to have two sprayers at work next summer.

Weed authorities were of one mind, early in 1947, in stating



Above: A strip of treated grain in a weedy field. An abundant growth of wild mustard may be seen in the untreated strips at each side.

Below: Purslane is highly resistant to chemical weed killers, but in this plot on the Morden Station a complete kill has been obtained. Barnyard grass, like all grasses, is even more resistant and has survived.



KEEPING UP WITH 2,4-D

by

H. E. WOOD

Lower: A turbine sprayer used in Manitoba for treating roadside and ditch-bank willows, which are very susceptible to 2,4-D.

Upper: An official of the Manitoba Drainage Commission inspecting the results of spraying. A combination of spraying and subsequent firing will keep this ditch from being choked.



very emphatically that 2,4-D was not to be recommended for weed control in flax fields. This stand was taken as little or no testing had been carried out to that time with the new weed killer on flax. Furthermore, flax did not belong to the grass family which was known to be fairly tolerant to 2,4-D. During the winter, 1946-1947, quite extensive plans were laid in both the United States and Canada to conduct experiments with the chemical on flax.

In spite of being cautioned against its use, a number of farmers throughout the Prairie Provinces did treat acreages of flax with 2,4-D generally with marked success.

EXTENSIVE plot trials were conducted at the University of Manitoba under the direction of Dr. P. J. Olson of the Plant Science Division, to determine the reaction of flax to varying amounts of 2,4-D of both sodium salt and ester formulations. At the same time somewhat similar tests were conducted by the Weeds Commission of the Manitoba Department of Agriculture on farms at four locations near Winnipeg, where flax was growing in competition with plenty of weeds. These tests revealed: That flax can be severely injured if the dosage is too high; that even at lower rates of application the flax is likely to be delayed three to ten days in ripening; that at lower rates of application excellent weed control was obtained and yields, with few exceptions, were markedly increased—at one location by 88 per cent.

Three Manitoba farmers, known to have treated acreages of flax with 2,4-D, were consulted and reported as follows: H. W. Neale, Dickens, treated 50 acres that were so weedy he intended to plow them down. He used an ester at two ounces acid per acre, threshed 11 bushels of flax per acre in which there could not be found a single mustard seed. Chas. E. Cook, Reston, had 50 acres, very weedy, sprayed at just under two ounces of acid per acre, which threshed eight bushels of clean flax. D. B. Eidse, Morris, after having successfully treated 40 acres of flax in over 1,100 acres of crop sprayed last year, stated, "flax can be best sprayed with 2,4-D when weeds are still young and the solution much weaker than for grain crops."

At the University of Minnesota, Professor R. S. Dunham carried out extensive trials to determine the effect of 2,4-D on different varieties of flax. His work revealed marked differences in varieties, both as to yield, and per cent and quality of oil. Interesting for Canadians is the finding that Royal, Redwing, and Cheyenne were most tolerant, followed closely by Kota and Dakota; Crystal and Minerva were very susceptible.

THERE are three formulations in which 2,4-D is offered—sodium salt, amine salt, and ester. The first comes in powder or crystal form, the latter two as liquids. Sodium salt is slower acting; affects tolerant crops the least; is less effective on the more resistant perennials; requires higher dosages to obtain comparable results with the other two formulations. The

Turn to page 26

SCOUTING

AROUND

WITH GUIDE NOTEBOOK AND CAMERA

The Winnipeg flax fibre mill of the Howard Smith Paper Co. The piles of loose straw in the foreground hide the long row of stacks of bales.

They Commence To Make Money

THE next time you get your hands on a crisp, new dollar bill it's an even chance you are handling something which originated on a Manitoba farm. Or if you are given to puffing the roll-your-own variety, you may be sending more Manitoba straw up in smoke, for western flax straw is now going into both currency and cigarette paper.

It began after World War I with a young Dane, L. R. Key, who had fought as an infantryman among the Canadians at Vimy Ridge. Key had been nurtured in the flax industry. His father before him had bought and sold flax from Jutland to Latvia. Young Key walked the streets of Winnipeg for many weary years trying to persuade westerners first of all that they could grow fibre flax profitably for linen manufacture, and secondly, that straw from their seed flax could be profitably utilized. But Key was a voice crying in the wilderness. Only at the close of his years in Canada was he able to interest capital in the establishment of a mill for processing threshed flax, a mill that was eventually lost in a fire.

Key's dream has come true in the form of a larger mill, on the northern fringe of Winnipeg, owned by the Howard Smith Paper Co. It is a hive of industry. On any fall or winter day Winnipeggers can see farm trucks loaded with bales of flax straw to the height of a yard-arm, careening cautiously along the main thoroughfares headed north. More straw comes by rail from distances outside truck range. Out at the plant you may see thousands of tons of stacked bales to ensure that there will be no stoppage due to unevenness of delivery. Before the crop year is over 25,000 tons will have gone through the breaker. From the tail end of the machines will come 5,000 tons of flax fibre for shipment to the paper mill in Ontario. This will make up into a little less than 3,000 tons of high grade, special papers.

The straw is bought from farmers at prices ranging from \$7.00 for loose straw to \$10.50 a ton for baled straw, less possible discounts for weeds and moisture. On arrival at the plant a straw inspector draws samples from different parts of the load and visually determines the weed content. Weeds won't make paper. Straw containing over a fixed pollution is discounted. The mill management would rather have straw which does not have to be docked because there is plenty of the clean kind to be had.

About half the loads that come in are said to pass without dockage. The usual dockage is ten per cent, but if a farmer persists in delivering weedy straw he may have a 50 per cent discount slapped on him to discourage him from further delivery.

One weed in particular, cocklebur, is a bugbear in paper manufacture. Its seeds contain a tar-like substance which cannot be bleached out of paper, and products made from infested straw will display black spots.

Moisture content in excess of 15 per cent is also subject to dockage. It is measured in

a couple of minutes by the same electrical gadget installed in grain elevators to determine moisture in wheat. Rapid reading makes it possible to pay cash on the spot for loads.

There is a wide difference in the paper making value of different samples of flax straw. Straw which has been through the threshing separator is more broken and does not yield the long fibres obtainable from good combine straw. But there is a tendency among combine farmers to cut their flax stubble high which lessens both the yield and value for paper manufacture. Thirty-inch straw will yield normally a ton per acre; 13-inch straw will not normally run higher than a quarter of a ton per acre.

Baling is necessary to keep transportation costs down. But balers are scarce in western Canada. The paper company has had to meet the situation by buying a fleet of balers which are loaned to potential customers who will act as custom balers in their own community and keep the machine busy on flax alone.

The heat and power required for processing straw is considerable, but is obtained from the refuse from the breakers. Indeed, the boiler room cannot use more than a quarter of it, and investigations are now under way to make some salable by-product from it.

I was not able to get the mill management to enthuse over the value of the plant to Manitoba's farm economy, or the possibility of extending operations to other prairie points where flax growing is conducted on a large scale. Nevertheless it seems common sense to say that an industry which distributes close to a quarter of a million dollars annually to Manitoba farmers for a product which formerly went up in smoke cannot be dismissed lightly.—P. M. A.

Farmers of Amber Valley

MANY readers of The Country Guide will be interested to learn for the first time that there exist in Alberta, two or more colonies of colored

farmers. I was able to pay a short visit to one of these colonies last summer, in company with G. L. Godel, District Agriculturist at Athabaska.

The visit was a very short one, because it was at the end of a day and followed quite a heavy rain, which made it necessary to get back into Athabaska without too much delay. However, we were fortunate in being able to talk with P. H. Brown, who told me that he had been in this country since 1910, and had come originally from Bell County, Texas.

He came to Canada in 1910 with his brother-in-law, because quite a number of colored folk in Texas didn't feel that there was much prospect in store for them there for improvement in their welfare. After looking over the country, Mr. Brown stayed in Canada, while his brother-in-law went back to tell their friends what they had found. About 100 colored people came in 1911 and founded two settlements, one at Breton and another near Athabaska.

A few of the first settlers have left Amber Valley as the settlement is aptly called, but for the most part, they would appear to be satisfied with their long move from Texas to Canada. The area is not yet entirely out of the pioneer stage. Buildings for the most part are quite simple and unpretentious. Wheat, oats and barley are grown, although I was told that there is also quite a bit of small seed in the district. Mr. Brown himself had 24 small pigs at the time of my visit, and the sows that I could see seemed to be of fairly good type. One of the settlers has a purebred bull and boar, under the Dominion government loan policy.

The colored folk have their own church minister in the settlement, but I was a little surprised to learn that no co-operative organization of any kind had yet been established. One of the settlers, Jeff Edwards, is a member of the Athabaska Hospital Board. One of the boys is president of the Students' organization in the Athabaska high school; and two girls of the community placed third last year in the provincial competitions leading up to the National Boys and Girls' contests at the Royal Show in Toronto.

Quite a few of the young men from the settlement have gone out as sleeping car porters, and among these were four sons from Mr. Brown's family. Although the roads in the community are not, for the most part, gravelled, there are some cars owned by the colored folk.

Mr. Brown told me that he himself had never regretted for a moment having left Texas to come to Canada. He went back to Texas a year or so ago to see his mother, who was 97. He was also interested in comparing his position in Alberta with that of other colored people in the district he had left nearly 40 years ago. Not one colored person he saw there had a farm as good as his Alberta farm. In fact the only colored man he saw in Texas who had a farm of any consequence, had poor, sandy land.—H. S. F.

Turn to page 37



The entrance to the farm home of D. J. Paterson, Westbourne, Man. To the rear of the camera is the park built for the children of the neighboring town, complete with picnic tables, swings, teeters, toboggan slide and outdoor fireplace.

"LAND has value because it earns rent. It does not earn rent because it is valuable." This statement is an old economic law, but is not well understood or appreciated. It implies that the value of land is determined, to a large extent, by the amount of rent it will return to the owner.

In the prairie provinces most of the land is purchased by owner-operators. Not many purchase land as an investment to be leased to others, except in the better districts, and then usually close to the larger centres of population. A lot of land has been purchased in the past on a speculative basis anticipating a rise in price. Much of the rented land in the prairie provinces was the property of unwilling owners, but a good deal of this leased land has been disposed of during the recent active land market. Tenancy is now at one of the lowest points in the recent history of the prairie region.

The standard lease for farm land in the grain growing area is known as the one-third share of crop, in which the landlord owns the land, pays the taxes and receives a third share of the grain crop delivered to the elevator. As a rule the landlord provides the buildings for the tenant and often for the tenant's livestock. The tenant supplies all man labor and board for same, all power and equipment, seed, feed, and threshing expenses and retains two-thirds share of the crop. Because we are a young country and most landlords are more or less unwilling land owners, our leases are still immature. Grain land is leased on a one-third share of crop basis whether the buildings are good or poor, and whether the taxes are high or low. The tenant whose children are transported to a Consolidated School in a school van pays no larger share of rent than the tenant who has no school for his children. The land without buildings often returns the same share of crop to the landlord as the farm with modern, well equipped buildings.

IT is true that on the poorer soils and in the poor districts, the tenant may deliver only a quarter share of the crop to the landlord, and there are some cases where the landlord supplies all of the seed, pays half of the threshing expenses and receives one-half share of the crop, but these are the exceptions and not the rule. It is true, also, that the more desirable farms, well located, with good soil and good buildings, may attract better tenants who produce better crops and thus the share of crop is larger and the actual rental may be more.

In the past, tenancy has been the stepping stone to ownership. At the moment, it is difficult for a man in the prairie region to find a farm for rent: Therefore, if he wants to farm, he has to buy one and it requires a lot of capital. If he does not have the capital himself, he must borrow it and pay interest, in which case he pays rent for the money borrowed rather than for the land itself.

In older regions, where land is high in price and much of the land is leased to tenants, the terms of the lease reflect the desirable qualities and profit-producing possibilities of the farm. The best farmer will pay more rent for the good land and the poorer farmers are crowded to the poorer land and the poorer districts where both the farms and the farmers get poorer together. In all districts in all countries there is a continual change of operators due to age and declining health, if for no other reason.

A young man has great difficulty in acquiring ownership of land because he lacks the necessary capital to buy his equipment as well as his land; and the higher the price of the land, the larger the units and the more equipment required, and the more difficult it is to become a land owner. Thus tenancy is not as undesirable a feature as some people imagine. Tenancy should be a stepping stone to ownership and many farmers would like to pass on their land to a son or sons, or other likely young men, without mak-

HOW MUCH RENT FOR A FARM?

By T. L. TOWNSEND

In this article many variations of the standard "one-third share" agreement are discussed, involving special crops, livestock, tenant's capital and father and son agreements



ing it a gift, and in a manner that would provide the former owner with an income while he is still alive and yet relieve him of most of the work and responsibility.

IN Europe and in some parts of the United States there is a system of inheritance from father to son known as the "Bond of Maintenance." It is a method by which the son who wishes to stay on the farm, inherits the farm. The father gives the son a deed. The son gives his parents a mortgage and also agrees to give certain rooms in the dwelling and the rights to certain other parts of the dwelling for other purposes. The son is also to furnish fuel, eggs, milk, potatoes, fruit and garden, and pay other incidental expenses of the parents. The son may also make provision for payment of money to other children for education, or help them get started in business.

There is a clause to the effect that if the parties cannot agree or get along living together, the parents can move to some other place, but the son pays an annual payment equivalent to rent, though he still remains the owner.

At the time of the death of both parents, the farm, under this method, is transferred to the son or heirs. The mortgage is cancelled and the deed becomes absolutely good if the son has lived up to the bond of maintenance. The disadvantage of this system is that there is much room for disagreement between the parents, the son and his family. It has not proven popular in North America, except in a few areas.

A plan that meets our ideas better is known as the "Agricultural Ladder Plan," in which the son or sons go through several stages of tenancy before they become owners and take over the farm from their

parents. In the first stage, the owner supplies everything and pays the son or other party the going wage, or at least a fair wage, and a small share of the proceeds from all sales from the farm, say 10 per cent, or a portion of the net profits, possibly 25 per cent to 50 per cent. Unless accurate books are kept, the latter cannot be determined.

This stage generally lasts for about one year, sometimes longer. Then the son takes over and furnishes the less expensive machines, which he may have bought from the owner. He supplies all the man labor and receives a larger share of the proceeds or net profits. He may receive a yearly wage also. The owner supplies the land, pays taxes and, in some cases, provides the larger, more expensive machines. In the next step, the operator furnishes all farm machines, repair of same, power and labor, and owns one-half the livestock. The owner furnishes the land, buildings, possibly some of the more expensive

machines, one-half the livestock, one-half the seed, one-half the feed, and one-half the general operating expenses, and then they divide everything sold from the farm equally. If the son does well under this lease he may eventually be in a position to buy the farm outright, or inherit it on his parents' death.

In all such undertakings there should be a written agreement signed by both parties covering the important points, and a separate agreement for each step in the ladder from the hired man to owner. It is well, particularly in father and son arrangements, to have a clause similar to the following: "This agreement shall not be construed as giving rise to a partnership; and neither party shall be liable for debts or obligations incurred by the other, without written consent." Partnerships are dangerous because each party is jointly and severally liable for each other's debts whether incurred in connection with their joint business, or in their personal affairs.

THE 50-50 lease is quite common where livestock enter the picture. The land owner supplies the land, buildings and pays the taxes and owns one-half the livestock. He also pays one-half of the

general operating expenses, including fuel for tractor, and supplies one-half the feed and one-half the seed, and pays one-half the cost of twine and threshing. The tenant supplies all labor, all power and horses, all equipment, and owns one-half the livestock. He also supplies one-half the feed and seed and pays one-half of the general operating expenses. Everything sold from the farm is divided 50-50.

Whenever livestock or special crops are part of the undertaking in a tenant-landlord relationship, complications are likely to arise. In the one-third share of crop lease, the tenant, as a rule, owns all the livestock, feeds them from his share of the crop and gets all returns. If there is considerable pasture and hay land on the farm and good buildings for the livestock, the landlord generally feels that he is providing a lot for the tenant with no returns for his contribution. Sometimes a tenant pays a cash rent for the pasture and one-third of the hay is considered the owner's share and is often purchased by the tenant at a nominal charge as additional rent.

Most lease forms used in western Canada state quite definitely that one-third of all crops, including hay, is payable as rent each year. A special clause usually states that all of the straw grown on the premises is the property of the landlord and the lessee agrees that he will not sell, burn, or dispose of any of the straw during the term of the lease; and all straw on the premises at the expiration of the term shall become the property of the land owner without any compensation requiring to be paid to the lessee. Not many tenants appear to be aware that these are the conditions of their lease, but most landlords allow the tenant to have all the straw while they are on the land, but may demand that (Turn to page 32)

"MIKE Stronach is a fool!" Lars Pedersen tilted his chair, lifted his feet to his porch railing, and repeated with emphasis, "A blame fool!"

"Some folks don't think so, Lars," his wife said quietly.

"That's true, Hilda," he replied philosophically, "because, like Mike, they're fools, too." He knocked the warm heart of ash from his pipe. His gaze wandered beyond the well kept garden to the far green fields—his fields; tilled by his hand as his father had tilled them, as his father before that had tilled and loved the land in Sweden. Lars was deeply rooted in his Alberta farm. His land, like a robust mistress, drawing upon his strength for its fertility, held him close, for all time making them one.

A crow circled lazily above the poplar copse and Lars followed its gyrations with interest. It knew, year after year, where nature intended its home to be, asking no more nor less than the poplar grove could provide. Should a man seek more than the Lord's good earth was prepared to yield? In Lars' estimation, Mike Stronach had less sense than a crow.

"Elsie Stronach can go to the coast for her arthritis now," Hilda commented.

Lars refilled his pipe. He watched his wife's fingers fly in and out of the colored plaits which she wove into a rug, marvelling that age, which had cramped his own gnarled hands, had brought new nimbleness to hers. "Yah, that's so," he finally acknowledged, "but Mike's crop this year would've done as much for her, I know."

"It didn't last year, nor the year before."

Another SPRING

By CLIFF SHELTON

Illustrated by GEORGE ALBION

"Ten thousand dollars and so much for each barrel—a royalty. Don't you think—?"

"No, Hilda. I'll never sell these oil men anything."

She did not look up from her work. The lines about his mouth, the hard glint in his eyes, she knew were there, but she had to speak straight on. Never would she have the courage again.

"Lars, we must do it for John."

"John." He repeated the name of their son, softly. He had come home from overseas without an arm and with a restlessness which his return to the farm had not allayed. "For John! He'll find his place again, here on the farm. If he wants to go to university next winter, the farm will pay for it, and anything they can teach him that's good for the land is good for him."

"Good for the land," his wife mimicked. "Everything is for the land. We've worked year in and year out for the land. Let it do something for us now. Give us the opportunity to live for ourselves, no longer slaves, dependent upon a stingy harvest."

"Hilda." He could not stem the flood of bitterness, the pent-up emotion from years of sacrifice and hard

Lars Pedersen, like his forbears loved his land and scorned any part of the oil men's black harvest

Hilda gathered the braids of cloth into her hands bending low so that he would not see the tears upon her cheeks.

Lars looked far over the fields to the poplar copse where the crow had its nest. "John will understand," he said. "He will know we did it all for him, each father for his son. This is his home. He will not see the green fields turned to pools of oil but will be satisfied to have what the land yields according to the work of—of his hand."

There followed a moment in which a wren twittered, then Hilda went inside, leaving Lars to watch the sun set behind the poplar bluff.

The days passed. Lars spent long hours on the summerfallow, turning the moist soil to the scorching rays of the sun, leaving it black and warm. Deep in the subsoil, summer showers impregnated the land with a promise of early spring growth and Lars saw it in his mind's eye, green with next year's crop, yellowing into maturity with heads like those of old men, nodding in the full, warm days of autumn.

"We'll see John gets his schoolin'," he would say to his horses. "Don't need to sell oil rights for that, eh, Brindle?" and the horse would turn its head upon hearing its name and pull more strongly than ever. "He's away a lot, but he's young; and one day, old Brin, you'll be working for a new master. John'll be back, n'er fear. The land will call him home."

As time passed and John outstayed his visit in Edmonton, his mother became more and more anxious. She knew, with the understanding of years, why Lars spent those long hours under the hot sun, cultivating the soil with such assiduous care. She saw him work with the strength and spirit of his pioneer grandfather, challenging the new found wealth of the oil fields to give a greater permanency of happiness than his beloved land. She knew that whatever he did for the land, he did for their son, and she could not bring herself to tell him, what she felt in her own heart, that John would never take his father's place upon the farm.

MEANWHILE, the oil gushed from the depths in land near theirs. Well after well came in with a roar and leases were bought and sold for thousands of dollars. Farmers left the stubble of last year's crop to the wildcat drillers, leaving it with wealth they had never dreamed to possess. Mike Stronach departed for the coast with his arthritic wife and four children. Lars, alone, refused to have any part of the black gold and his farm stood like an oasis of green

in a country of blackened rigs.

The wildcatters in their plaid shirts, high boots and oil spattered overalls, were everywhere. Two of them, on an evening excursion after their day's work, crossed through the poplar copse, and Lars left his porch to drive them away from his fields. He did not see the crow come to its nest in the grove again.

John returned, the morning after his father's encounter with the oil men. His enthusiasm for the newly discovered wealth was salt in the wounds which Lars had suffered. "The Leduc field is another Turner Valley," he exclaimed. "Just imagine! Thirteen barrels in thirty minutes in the test at number five, everyone a producer."

Lars looked at his son, the strong, sun-browned face, the broad shoulders; the hand, big and capable. A farmer's son. Like all the Pedersens.

"Drink your coffee, John," Hilda said. She felt sorry for Lars. His face had aged these past days. She wished that she could have persuaded him to sell before John had returned. She

(Turn to page 57)



Lars left his porch one evening to drive two wildcatters from his fields.

"They were bad years; hail and frost. This Spring—"

"This Spring, Lars—. Each year it's the same with you. Your hopes grow green like the first blade of grass. Mike has had his harvest already, a hundred fold and more to come."

"Mike is a fool!"

She let the remark pass. "An agent from the oil company came today."

"Here? On my place? You didn't ask him in, Hilda?"

"And why shouldn't I, Lars Pedersen? Sure, I let him in, set him in your chair, and gave him a cup of coffee."

Lars sputtered like his pump engine. "Yah, that's right for anyone else, but oil men, Hilda—"

"He didn't want our land, Lars, not the way Mike Stronach sold his. He buys a lease, he says, to the oil, but the land is yours."

"No!"

work. "It is the craziness, for money," he said. "The worship of the golden calf; only in this case, it is not golden, but black as the oil which gushes in Mike Stronach's land." He could not put what he thought in words but Hilda would understand when Elsie Stronach was gone and the wheat a golden yellow in the fields again. So he held his peace.

"John could go to university, and we could have land again, like Mike will have his, at the coast."

"It wouldn't be my land, Hilda; the land of my father."

"LARS, your land has become a shrine for the worship of your ancestors and you're prepared to sacrifice your family's future for those long since dead."

Lars was nonplussed. Then he burst out with, "What has come over you? You've never talked like this before. Always, you've tried to understand." He clenched his hands. "It's the oil. I know what it's done to us now."



FROSTY was perfect. He had the hazel eyes of a fighter, eyes that became whirling pools of fire when a kill was at hand. He was heavily muscled where strength was needed, and yet there was not an extra

Frosty learned that man, from a distance, hurls through the air an invisible tooth that can bite a huge elk to death at a single stroke.

ounce for him to carry when it meant travelling fast and far. One looked at him as one always looks at a fighter, seeing first shoulders, jaw, and eyes. And there was nothing that should be changed.

Frosty was perfect, because he could kill anything that was able to catch him. He was perfect because he could keep himself warm in winter and cool in summer by natural alterations. He was perfect because he knew how to feed himself. He was perfect because he was in the first young prime of his life; and the world had not yet scarred and hurt him; neither had this universe ceased being a great mystery to him.

Frosty was a timber wolf, or buffalo wolf, or lobo, or any one of a dozen other terms. But he was dignified with a name that had appeared in the public prints more than once. That was because

he had discovered, when he was still a gaunt, leggy yearling, that veal is easy to kill and delicious to the taste. He began killing young cattle when he was scarcely a year old, and then he kept on killing them.

Frosty was not confined to one diet, as a matter of fact. He knew only one thing—that the majority of meats produced by man's care are tenderer than the meats produced by a wild life. Therefore Frosty spent a great deal of his time within sight and sound and scent of man.

If it happened that the tender-throat calves were too well protected inside the herd, Frosty knew all about the ways of approaching chicken houses. He could rear from the floor and take a rooster off its perch without giving the poor fowl a chance to flap its wings once before it was dead. He knew how to get into a barn and hunt out the chickens there. Once he had actually got up on the haymow and picked off some pigeons on their nests among the upper rafters.

Silvertip's CHASE

Opening instalment of a new and exciting serial---
the story of the chase of a ferocious wolf

By MAX BRAND

But there were other things to be found within sight and sound of man. There were rabbits—not the long, stringy jacks such as he was accustomed to snap up on the desert or in the mountains by dint of work of the brain, never by speed of foot—but fat, thick-fleshed rabbits even one of which made quite a meal! There were tidy little items such as caged squirrels, whose wire cages could be bashed open by the stroke of a heavy forepaw. And near the house of man one could find goats staked out on a convenient rope—if it were in a town—and stupid yearling calves standing in corrals.

fangs and the throat was open and the life was streaming out.

It was just a neat little trick, because pigs were not easy to kill for some predatory animals. Their weight was too close to the ground, and their teeth were too sharp, their jaws too powerful. But it was true that most affairs in this life could be made smooth by the use of tricks.

THERE was plenty of sheer brawn in Frosty. He was the biggest timber wolf that had ever terrorized the cattlemen of the Blue Water Mountains. He had, in fact, a spread of foot that was so huge that those who were not initiated could hardly believe that it was the tread of a wolf at all. A hundred-and-ten-pound wolf is a big fellow; but Frosty weighed a hundred and fifty—not hog-fat, but in the height of good running condition. But for (Turn to page 44)

Illustrated by
CLARENCE TILLENUS



British and foreign agricultural attaches visit the C.F.A. annual meeting: (Left to right) Dr. A. S. Tuinman, Netherlands; Jas. Young, Britain (Ottawa); Francis Flood, United States; A. N. Duckhan, Britain (Washington).

FORGING FARM OPINION

Delegates from provincial organizations meet in Eastern Ontario to shape policies for coming year

CANADA'S national farm organization, the Canadian Federation of Agriculture, met at Brockville, Ontario, for its 12th annual convention, January 26, 27, and 28. The keynote was struck by the president, H. H. Hannam, who expressed the immediate fears and long-time concern of the Canadian farmer. The problem of the moment is the high cost of feed prices which have in turn disrupted the livestock industry. New overseas contracts for livestock products at higher prices have been followed by a further rise in the price of feed. Farmers are concerned, said he, that a proper balance between feed and livestock prices be restored and maintained.

Looking further ahead, Mr. Hannam reasserted the farmer's aim, not for high prices, but for an abundant output of food at moderate prices which will assure the producer a decent standard of living and which, at the same time, will not be burdensome to the consumer. He attacked the tendency to limit food prices at a time of rising costs of living, while at the same time refusing to restrict other prices; to put ceilings on farm income, but to allow farm costs to rise.

The man in whose hands the destiny of Canadian agriculture lies for the time being, Hon. J. G. Gardiner, appeared before the convention to account for his stewardship. The dynamic Jimmie had just descended from a transcontinental train and driven 90 miles from Ottawa to the slippery slopes of the wind-swept St. Lawrence. His voice rasped like a tired file, but heedless of this handicap the minister defended the policies of the government with resounding vigor.

The purport of it was that if farmers would have faith and continue to produce to the limit of their capacity all would turn out well enough, if not well. The new contracts at higher prices were an earnest of the government's determination to safeguard the interests of the farmer. The new ceilings for meat and butter were fixed at levels which did no damage to the producers, but prevented a few greedy traders from gouging Canadian consumers. The clamor for access to the American beef market was more remarkable for its noise than for its logic. It would not have the effect its protagonists anticipated. The guiding principle in shaping the export policy had been the attainment of stability, the aim which the Federation had nailed to its masthead. Stabilization requires confidence. The government will provide the first if the producers will provide the second.

IT is doubtful if any man in Canada could have put the government program in a better light. It is doubtful if any but a farm audience would have shown so much consideration for a speaker in such bad voice. The minister was out of earshot before there was any audible thunder.

Mr. Gardiner's remarks on coarse grains were of particular interest to the West. Eastern feeders recounted their difficulty in buying feed supplies prior to decontrol, in October. The minister defended

western farmers from the charge that they had withheld deliveries in anticipation of a price rise. Indeed, said he, there were heavier farm deliveries before October 21 than there were in the previous year out of a bigger crop. He spoke with refreshing candor about the delay in announcing decontrol. "As on former occasions he declared that decontrol was delayed because of the packinghouse strike then in effect. Everyone expected, so he supposed, that the strike would be settled in a matter of a few days. The inference being that had this happened, the decontrol of coarse grains would have been put into effect immediately. As it was the strike continued for weeks, but decontrol was put into effect the day after it was settled. The minister admitted to his Brockville audience that the government had made a mistake; that decontrol should have been put into effect at the beginning of the new crop movement regardless of the row in Packingtown. The spectacle of a chastened Gardiner so overcame the westerners present that all remained silent if not downright sympathetic.

IN appreciation of their emotional restraint, Mr. Gardiner pursued the subject further. The farmers who delivered grain early for the benefit of the starved livestock industry would have their reward, said he. One grain company had already made a deferred payment of 12 cents on oats and 10 cents on barley. To the electrification of his audience, the minister added, "which is about half of what they think may be paid out." Around the buzzing hotel lobbies westerners agreed that the company concerned had just about scraped the bottom of the bin on its oat account. While it was believed more might be paid on barley, few pretended to hope that any grain company could afford a deferred payment of 20 cents on barley. Some hearers interpreted the minister's statement to foreshadow the probable extent to which the government would go to rectify an inequality caused by its own action.

Mr. Gardiner dealt satisfactorily with producers who were disturbed by the lowering of the quantities in the new British contracts. Some of them feared that the stated quantities would not cover the whole of the surplus over domestic requirements, and that consequently some of this surplus would be thrown on the home market, thereby depressing domestic prices. The minister explained that the British negotiators had allowed them to write into the contracts any amount they desired. The figures finally appearing in the agreements were arrived at by estimating the surplus Canada could provide and adding thereto a conservative margin. Mr. Gardiner believed that the British would take any amounts in excess of contract figures, but doubted the likelihood of Canada producing export surpluses beyond the agreed total.

The most warmly contested resolution of the conference was that which requested the government to make the Wheat Board responsible for the marketing of coarse grains, a resolution which passed with the barest of margins. There is a great deal of con-

fusion in eastern minds as to the function of the Wheat Board. One eastern delegate allowed that it must be an efficient organization because he was able to buy feed wheat cheaper, pound for pound, than he could buy feed barley! Obviously, to such a mind, Wheat Board control would reduce the price of barley he had to buy.

The resolution in question included a clause which laid down the principle that after gaining control of coarse grains, the Wheat Board should follow a pricing policy "which shall effect a proper relation between grain and livestock prices." Vainly did G. G. Coote, Nanton, Alberta, and Hugh Allen, U.G.G. director, and president of the Alberta Livestock Co-operative, warn the convention that the Wheat Board was the baby of the western farmers and that they would view with distaste any effort to use it for purposes for which it was not intended, in the execution of which it would inevitably draw the fire of public criticism. The convention displayed an unusual alignment over this disputed clause, Ontario supporting Alberta for a supply-and-demand price for coarse grains; Saskatchewan and Manitoba favoring a pricing policy shaded to meet the needs of livestock growers.

An important feature of the convention was a half-day session devoted to a discussion of stabilizing farm income. Three economists were on hand to guide the discussion through the mazes of their science: Professor W. M. Drummond, of O.A.C., Guelph; Dr. D. L. MacFarlane, of Macdonald College, Quebec, and Dr. Gordon Burton, native of Claresholm, Alberta, but now also of Macdonald College. The farm audience, vocal on most subjects, was over-awed by the learned panel of visitors. The convention was treated to a demonstration of why economics is known as the dismal science. The river of inspiration flows not over these granite rocks, but is dashed into beautiful spray. No Marshall Plan was ever conceived in the orderly brain of an economist. The professors held the field at the end of the day with the conclusion that little which has not already been attempted, can be done to stabilize the farmer's economic position.

H. H. Hannam reported on the International Farm Producers' conference at The Hague which he attended last year. The I.F.A.P. was set up as the voice of the world's dirt farmers to advise and assist F.A.O., an organ of the United Nations. But all is not well with F.A.O. The fine aims of the dawning of peace are being dissipated. Sir John Boyd Orr's ideal of plenty of food for all has run into shallows. Mr. Hannam expressed the idea that those who have always profited by world trade in food in the past expect to have as much to say in the future—more than producers. The I.T.O. may, in the end, have more to say about the world's food supply and distribution than the agricultural arm of UNO. Such a switch may, however, give the farmer's own organization more, rather than less importance.

The British Columbia group stood out prominently in their support of a resolution asking for a national farm marketing policy. R. B. Bennett's effort, it will be recalled, was thrown out by the courts on the ground that it invaded a field of legislation reserved to the provinces. Since that time eight of the nine provinces have shown their support for such legislation. J. R. J. Sterling of the B.C. Tree Fruit Growers, ably seconded by J. A. Marion of Quebec, held that this resolution requesting national marketing legislation transcended in importance any of the 35 other resolutions before the convention.

THIS report might very well close with the pronouncement of H. H. Hannam on the wheat agreement, from which there was no dissent. "Some spokesmen, who stand to gain if all negotiated marketing is discredited and discontinued, have been contending that Prairie wheat growers have lost so many millions of dollars because of the Canada-U.K. wheat agreement. It is a tribute to the intelligence and good judgment of the prairie farmer that he does not fall for such bait. Those opposing interests choose to overlook the fact that all Canadian farmers have been accepting prices considerably below the world price level, and that if the wheat stabilization program were to be discarded, all farm products as well as wheat would move up to higher world prices. It follows logically that Canadian costs of production would also have to rise to the level of world costs.

"The only fair comparison for prairie farmers to make is on the basis of Canadian costs and Canadian prices with what their returns might be on the basis of world costs and world prices. What that difference would be no one can say, but this is certain: any difference there might be would bear no relationship whatever to the figure put forward by the grain interests mentioned above.

Turn to page 72

THE FARMER AND THE COST OF LIVING

Canadians eat for less because control keeps prices on farm produce down



Q. What! Drinking beer? A. Yes, a quiet social glass. And they are pleased because the price of beer has not gone up.

Q. How do the brewers and maltsters keep the price down? A. They have never had to pay a fair price for malting barley. During war-time they paid a fixed premium over feed barley which was always too low. After controls were removed regulations against free export prevented Canadian growers from selling their barley in the profitable American market.

Q. Who are these people? (Below). A. They are American citizens from the neighboring city of Detroit shopping in the Canadian city of Windsor. The street scene shows a queue waiting to pass through customs on their way home.

Q. Why don't they shop at home? A. Because they can buy their food in Canada, particularly meat, at much lower prices.

Q. Why are Canadian prices on meat lower? A. Because the Canadian producer may only sell to the home consumer or for British contract. The home consumer will only pay enough to keep the meat he wants from being sold on British account.

Q. How does the embargo affect the price of Canadian beef in the domestic market? Does it involve the Canadian cattle grower in any loss? A. If only a small portion of the Canadian beef crop were sold in the American market beef prices in Canada would advance all along the line. The Canadian producer takes less in order to keep beef prices down for buyers in Canada.



Q. What have we here? (Left).

A. Canadian painters applying Canadian-made paint.

Q. Well, building costs are so high that surely every supplier is getting all he should for his product?

A. That's not quite true. If the farmer got what he should for his flax, which provides the linseed oil out of which the paint is made, its cost would be higher still.

Q. Explain?

A. The price of flax in the U.S. is \$7 a bushel, but the Canadian farmer is obliged to sell his product to the Wheat Board at \$5.



Q. Why is this housewife smiling?
A. Because she can buy bread for about half what it is worth.

Q. How do you explain that?
A. It is baked from flour which the millers sell at a low price in Canada.

Q. Are the millers dispensing charity?
A. Oh, no! They sell the flour cheap because they only have to pay \$1.58½ for wheat which might be sold on the world's market for about \$3.00.

Q. Does that mean that the Canadian farmer loses the difference between \$3.00 and \$1.58½?

A. Yes; making allowances for grades and fluctuating prices, that is correct.

THE Country GUIDE

with which is incorporated

THE NOR'-WEST FARMER and FARM AND HOME

Serving the Farmers of Western Canada Since 1882.

R. S. LAW, President

R. C. BROWN, Managing Director.

Editors: P. M. ABEL and H. S. FRY.

AMY J. ROE, Home Editor; K. D. EWART, Advertising Manager; G. B. WALLACE, Extension Director.

Subscription price in Canada—50 cents one year; 75 cents two years; \$1.00 three years. Outside Canada \$1.00 per year. Single copies 5 cents. Authorized by the Postmaster-General, Ottawa, Canada, for transmission as second-class mail matter. Published monthly by The Country Guide Ltd. Printed by The Public Press Ltd., 290 Vaughan St., Winnipeg, Manitoba.

VOL. LXVII WINNIPEG, FEBRUARY, 1948 No. 2

The Farmer and Food Prices

Whatever else may be said about Rt. Hon. J. G. Gardiner's appearance at Lethbridge to defend his policies before the Western Stock Growers' annual convention, friends and foes alike will agree that it was a fine display of political courage. Reports allege that a sign outside the banquet hall requested visiting cowmen to "Park Your Shooting Irons Here." However that may be, the verbal shooting is likely to continue in growing volume.

Not least in importance among the minister's statements was the acknowledgment that the embargo on Canadian cattle moving to the United States was a price control rather than a marketing measure. It is good to have the minister's confirmation for what has long been suspected. Mr. Gardiner did not say so, but he could have argued at Lethbridge with equal force that the Wheat Board, under government instruction, is selling wheat for domestic gristing at the British contract price plus a 3½¢ charge, instead of the Class II price, in the full knowledge that it involves the grain grower in a heavy loss, but that such a policy enables Canadian bakeries to keep down the price of bread. Elsewhere in this issue we emphasize the point that this policy extends to other products, and that the price level in Canada has been kept relatively low through the artificial lowering of the price of important farm commodities, which in turn keeps retail food prices down.

Public policy with regard to price control has followed different but characteristic trends in the U.S. and in Britain. In the former country, citadel of unrestricted private enterprise, wartime controls were buried with indecent haste. Prices rose quickly but agriculture did not suffer unduly because its products were decontrolled and farm income kept pace with rising costs. In socialist Britain farmers are better off than they have ever been because of guaranteed prices for all major products. But guaranteed prices to growers have not resulted in high retail food prices because the government filled in the gap with huge subsidies. The liberal use of tax money enables the British householder to buy his share of the meagre ration at prices which compare favorably with pre-war.

So far as agriculture is concerned either course would probably have produced better results in Canada than the hybrid policy which our government has followed. Ottawa has imitated Britain's policy of continued controls of agricultural products but it professes American abhorrence of subsidies. It limits the farmer's income, as in Britain, but it allows unrestricted play for all other economic forces as in the U.S. Labor is free to exact what it can. Even now labor is discussing another round of demands to meet rising costs of living since last year's wage increases. Industrial profits have soared to record levels. The excess profits tax lapsed on January 1, and business looks forward to the unrestrained enjoyment of bigger and juicier plums. But the farmer is still in hobbles.

It has been said with some truth that in spite of the government's dislike of subsidies, Canadian consumers are nevertheless enjoying subsidized food, with this notable distinction—that

the subsidy is not being paid out of the consolidated revenue of Canada but from the pockets of agricultural producers. The daily press on the whole is singularly reticent about these facts. It is time they were given wide recognition.

Windfall Profits

The manner in which coarse grains should be marketed provokes new controversies, and old ones which will not die down. Farmers who sold their crop before October 21 are resentful of the loss which belated decontrol caused them, and they are still waiting for a satisfactory pronouncement from the department of agriculture. The proposal by the minister that the elevator companies make refunds on purchases made before decontrol overlooks many of the aspects of the case, and growers recognize that it does not lead to an equitable settlement.

Mr. Gardiner's proposal carries with it the implication that the primary handlers of grain are the ones who profited by the price rise, although to do him justice, he estimated that 40 per cent of the new crop passed out of their hands at the old price range. As between different companies the percentage varies enormously. Secondary buyers who pursued speculative policies profited more than primary handlers following the normal course of grain marketing. An effort to extract refunds from primary handlers would penalize those who were providing legitimate grain marketing services, and those who profited most would escape lightly, if not entirely. A fair proportion of the crop undoubtedly passed into the hands of eastern feeders at the controlled price. No one has suggested how these purchasers could be induced to remit to growers the bounty which inadvertently fell into their laps.

To expect grain companies to recompense growers who sold before October 21 is an easy way out for the government, but the grain men would have had every right to decline with thanks. It does not relieve the government of responsibility if some of the elevator companies make ex gratia payments. The decision which created the situation was entirely the government's own. A cursory investigation would have revealed the general belief in the inevitability of a sharp price advance following decontrol. Farmers had strong reasons for believing that decontrol would be carried out before the new crop was put on the market, or not at all. It required no gift of prophecy to foretell widespread dissatisfaction among growers at decontrol in the middle of fall marketing.

The position has been complicated enormously by the windfall profits which have since been made in other farm commodities. J. S. McLean, president of Canada Packers, estimates a profit

of \$2,700,000 for the packers of Canada on pork in the coolers when the terms of the new British contract were announced. The profits on cold storage butter and other commodities laid in at last summer's prices must represent a handsome total. Government action in restricting American importations of fruit and vegetables has created luscious windfalls on stocks of these foods. If the government acts on the principle that producers of coarse grains should be compensated, what will be their attitude towards producers of these other commodities? If the government looks to the elevator companies to reimburse certain growers, will it also require handlers of other commodities to make compensation?

Government action which affects prices requires that the public interest must be protected. It also requires that such protection must be without discrimination. Protection which gives some farmers X cents per bushel, others X plus 3 cents a bushel, and still others X plus 6 cents, depending on the forethought of the primary grain companies which have been able and willing to make ex gratia payments, is not good enough. The responsibility for providing adequate protection rests squarely upon the government and not on traders who are bound to do the best they can for their shareholders within legal limits.

Dollar Devaluation

Mr. Bracken and his Ontario colleagues continue to assert that instead of imposing the restrictions on American trade which went into effect last November, the government should have devalued the Canadian dollar. The minister of finance has provided sound arguments for not following this course, but in spite of his reasoning some members of the House continue to prattle superficially about their panacea for alleviating the dollar crisis, and indeed to claim that had the dollar not been brought up to par in June, 1946, the present crisis would never have developed.

As Hon. Douglas Abbott has pointed out, Canadian imports from the U.S. during 1947 were something in the order of \$2,000 million. Had the Canadian dollar remained on the 90-cent level this country would have had to pay out of its reserves \$200 million in addition to the large amounts paid out to balance the American trading account. It is urged by the objectors that if Canadians had been purchasing with their dollar at a ten per cent discount they would not have bought so much. Is this true? From June, 1946, until the imposition of restrictions the average price of imports from the U.S. increased by 40 per cent. If a 40 per cent increase in prices failed to discourage imports is it likely that a ten per



cent discount on the dollar would work the magic visualized by Mr. Bracken?

A ten per cent devaluation of the Canadian dollar would be the equivalent of a ten per cent tariff increase right across the board. If our importations consisted of luxuries there would, of course, be a tendency to restrict purchases. But the big items in this trade are not luxuries. Central Canada is and must continue to be warmed by American coal. Canadian transportation would be in a sorry plight without American gasoline. Canadian farmers might be enraged at a further ten per cent increase in tractor prices but they would probably continue to buy. In fact it would be hard to imagine any policy which would add more to the cost of living at one bound, so wide is the range of necessary imports from the U.S.

Exponents of devaluation fall back on the argument that if Canada cuts her dollar back to 90 cents American capital would flow into this country for investment. If American capital came here for investment in bricks and mortar, everyone would welcome it. But sudden and temporary devaluation encourages capital into a country for other purposes. Much of it is likely to be used to buy short term securities or Canadian stocks and bonds in the hope of making a quick speculative profit in the event of the dollar being brought to parity again.

Dollar devaluation would increase the difficulties of those countries which are now trying to sell us their products. That may have something to do with Toronto advocacy of it. It would not appreciably increase the sales of Canadian products in the U.S. because this country is now at nearly full production with all its output taken up. Mr. Abbott suggests, for instance, that the only way in which paper exports to the U.S. could be increased would be to ration Canadian publications. Canada could export more food to the U.S., but it could only be done by sending less overseas, or by rationing the home consumer. The restrictions imposed by the government have undesirable features, but they look unimportant compared with some of the consequences which would flow from devaluation.

International Agreement

Each year since the war has been a year of food crisis, and 1948 promises no exception. In pre-war days, about half the world's people consumed less than 2,250 energy units (calories) per day, which compares with about 3,400 calories for the United States at present. Wheat, rice and rye from the 1947-48 crop promise to be slightly up, from a year ago, but coarse grains will be down five to ten per cent. Sugar, fats and oils will be up slightly, but meat, dairy products and potatoes will be a little down. Also, to make matters worse, world population has grown by 15 to 20 million. Wheat prices are, therefore, abnormally high, with little relief in sight, and no promise of stability in world markets unless producing and importing countries can effect satisfactory international agreements.

Another international wheat conference is now meeting in Washington in an attempt to stabilize international wheat prices for a period of years. Canadian wheat producers have long supported the principle of such an agreement, but the London conference a year ago was brought to failure by the refusal of Britain to accept minimum prices proposed by the producing countries, which now seem to have been too low rather than too high, as Britain then feared. Also, the Canada-U.K. Wheat Agreement offered a stumbling block at the upper levels, surplus-producing countries being unable to accept a figure as low as \$1.55 per bushel for the top price range in the early years of a four-year agreement. It may be that if the Marshall Plan promises some certainty before the Washington conference concludes, importing countries may be able to meet what producing countries will feel to be minimum terms, in which case an agreement may emerge. Meanwhile, there is not too much ground for real hope as the conference opens.

Under the PEACE TOWER

THE doings of Parliament this session will be better covered by the newspapers than at any previous session. Indeed the growth of the Press Gallery in the last few years has been one of the most remarkable and least advertised developments around Parliament Hill. A quarter century ago, you could just about count all the regular Gallery members on one hand. By latest count, there are 66 active members, 8 associate members, and 4 honorary members.

There are two outstanding reasons for this burgeoning of the Fourth Estate on The Hill. More spectacular, perhaps, is the first reason, namely, that other countries are interested in us. Second, is that we are more interested in ourselves. Recently, in Montreal, a man put it for most people when he said: "I always read anything I see that comes from Ottawa. I never know when it may affect me personally." You could add a third reason, which is part of the second, and that is this: The government has so interwoven itself into our lives now, with controls, rationing, taxation, export permits, and all the other perquisites of a benevolent bureaucracy, that we just can't afford not to know what our own government is doing. A quarter century ago, a man could live and die, without the government affecting him more than remotely. Today, a man lives closer to his government than a Siamese Twin.

The man who knows most about the growth of the Press Gallery is Alex Carisse, who has been clerk extraordinary, general manager of, and father confessor to the Press Gallery since the earliest days of Borden. Recalling when he opened up the Gallery in the new parliament buildings, he held up his finger to reel off the names of the original Gallery. He recalls the late Herb. Chisholm of the Winnipeg Free Press, who was president that year, and with affectionate recollection he mentioned the late Tom Blacklock, the late Joe Fortier, the late A. Brousseau, Harry Gadsby, Bill Wallace, and Charlie (now Hon. Sen.) Bishop. Yet, even then, most of the real work between sessions was done downtown, at the unofficial Gallery in the Canadian Pacific telegraphs. Thus in one room in the Gallery, there were, most of the time, not more than three or four men working, and then not so often. It's a far cry to the jam-packed Gallery of '48.

THE other day, on less than half an hour's notice, more than 50 writers crowded into Prime Minister King's office to hear him give out the new cabinet changes. Given another hour's notice, and he could have got 70 reporters there. That's the change a quarter century brings.

Today the Gallery is a very interesting place. Next desk to the one on which this is being written is occupied by Tass Agency. Not far from me is Gene Griffin, of the isolationist Chicago Tribune. Another Tribune also functions a few desks away, it being the official organ of the Labor Progressive party. Also along the same row of desks is a representative of a British paper. Then further along again are two French language dailies.

The same Gallery boasts of full time representatives of the Times of London, of the New York Times, of French press agency men, of correspondents for Newfoundland, for world-wide services.

Not to be overlooked are the associate members, who because of the constitution cannot

qualify as active members, though they are often more active than the active members. Under this category you find representatives of the financial papers, of Time, of New Liberty, of the C.C.F. publications, and so on. Their bar to regular membership is that they do not write for daily papers.

Excluded thus far have been representatives of radio chains.

DURING the session, the Gallery goes all the time. The lights are on all night, and if you chance to take a swing around the back of the parliament buildings, you will see, on the north side, when all the rest of the building is dark, the lights of the Gallery still glowing. It may well be that some French Canadian is laboriously toiling over a translation, that the Canadian Press is grinding out the last of a particularly heavy overnight lead, that a sessional Galleryite is working even yet on Hansard, trying to get the last of his 16 columns that night away before sun-up. Then the last person has not moved out very long before some early bird comes in to get off the first despatches for his paper that day.

It was Norman Macleod who remarked about 15 years ago, that there was too much work to do during the sessions, and not enough news between sessions. I am sure he would never say that today. The easy-going days between parliaments is a thing of the past, along with moustache cups and magic lanterns. The Gallery goes at it all the time these years, day and night, Sundays and holidays.

The press conference, for one thing, has developed enormously since the war. In the old days, there was a lot of hole-in-corner stuff, and each member of the Gallery went after his own favorite. Just to take an example, the Alberta scribes might happen to know that their premier was in town, but the rest would be in the dark. Some western paper might even get a scoop on it. Today, the chances are that the Alberta premier, if anybody wished it, would give a press conference. When Wing Commander J. L. Burchall, the so-called Savior of Ceylon, returned to Ottawa recently after testifying at war criminal trials in Japan, the R.C.A.F. public relations laid on a press conference. Today, no government official takes an important step without a press conference. There are conferences for information, for background, for news, for announcements, for everything. With all these greatly augmented activities, the newspaper man's time is far less his own than it was a few years ago.

But what really perhaps has been the most important development has been the growth of the foreign press. Before the war—all our protestations to the

Turn to page 29



Alex Carisse

News of Agriculture



Executive of the Dairy Farmers of Canada, at the annual meeting held in Brockville, Ont., Jan. 22-24. Left: (front row) is Erle Kitchin, Woodstock, Ont., secretary-treasurer, and next to him, J. J. E. McCague, Alliston, Ont., president.

Agricultural Pakistan

THE Dominion of Pakistan, an autonomous member of the British Commonwealth of Nations, was created on July 19 by the Indian Independence Bill, passed by the United Kingdom parliament. Transfer of power from the British to the Moslems occurred on August 15. Pakistan contains about 75 million persons, of whom three out of four are Moslems. The country consists of 230,000 square miles of territory, an area a little less than the Province of Manitoba. Of this area 180,000 square miles is in West Pakistan (northwest India), and 50,000 square miles is in Pakistan (northeast India).

The country, which is thus divided into two widely separated parts, consists of five northern India provinces; Northwest Frontier Province or Afghan Province, Punjab, Kashmir, Sind and Baluchistan, plus Eastern Bengal, but not including Calcutta and its immediate district. Neither is the eastern half of the Punjab included.

The economy of Pakistan is almost entirely agricultural. About 85 per cent of India's raw jute is produced in east Bengal and about 40 per cent of her cotton in Punjab and Sind. Also, Pakistan produces the following percentages of the total production in British India of these products: Rice, 35 per cent; wheat, 49.5 per cent; barley, 18 per cent; rape seed, 29 per cent; tobacco, 35 per cent; sugar cane, 21.5 per cent, together with smaller percentages of purely Indian products such as jowar, bajar, bram, sesamum.

There are more than 30,000 miles of canals and drainage ditches provided for the farms of the west Punjab and Sind, where most of the grain is produced. About 50,000 acres per year are lost in west Punjab because of seepage and water logging, and it has been estimated that unless this problem can be solved, the best wheat areas of west Punjab will be salty lakes in 15 years.

Pakistan has two seaports, one of them, Karachi, being very well known in the world wheat trade; and the other, Chittagong, in eastern Bengal. For a balanced economy, Pakistan needs a great deal more industrialization, but this is said to depend on the development of hydro electric power.

Fame Achieved by Holstein Cow

AMULREE BARONESS PIETJE has become famous. She recently came within four pounds of equalling the world record butterfat production of 1,263 pounds fat produced by Montvic Rag Apple Colantha Abbekerk in 1941 at Mount Victoria Farms, Quebec. The record completed recently by Baroness as a nine-year-old, places her second to the world's champion on three-times-a-day milking with 1,259 pounds fat from 32,080 pounds milk testing 3.92 per cent butterfat and produced in 365 days. Together with her previous record of 1,098 pounds fat from 26,070 pounds

milk averaging 4.21 per cent fat, she now has the largest two-lactation butterfat record ever made by a Canadian Holstein on three-times-a-day milking. She is owned by Rockwood Holsteins, St. Norbert, Manitoba.

Saskatchewan Feed Reserve Policy

In mid-July, 1947, the Saskatchewan government announced an emergency grain and fodder conservation policy which had a two-fold object. First was a general policy which the Minister of Agriculture, Hon. I. C. Nollett, had announced previously, of developing and maintaining an ample supply of feed reserves in the province. This the minister once characterized as the No. 1 farm problem in Saskatchewan. Second was the problem of developing emergency feed supplies, in view of the short crop in 1947.

As of mid-January, 1948, 529 carloads of fodder were moved by truck and rail onto farms with government assistance, and 302 carloads of feed grains, on which the provincial government paid one-half of the freight. These quantities had been moved by November 15, and Mr. Nollett's statement intimated that the 36 agricultural representatives in the province had spent an average of six weeks' time locating surplus fodder and co-operating with farmers to get it moved into deficiency areas.

Individual farmers were urged to put up as much hay and fodder as they possibly could, the government undertaking to purchase, for the provincial fodder reserve, any quantity in excess of the farmer's own needs. The government offered assistance in transporting haying equipment and, in all, something over \$50,000 was contributed by the government toward the payment of freight, the movement of machinery and the freight on feed grains, hay and straw. The co-operation of municipal officials throughout the province also helped to make the program successful.

It is reported that 16 carloads of feed grain were sent into the southwest corner of Saskatchewan, and the remainder into the northwest, the Biggar-North Battleford-Prince Albert-Saskatoon area.

Snail Trouble

DOWN under, in Australia, gardeners and owners of vineyards have snail trouble. During November and December the weather was cool and moist. This kind of weather is the kind snails like. They also like grape leaves, and so many millions of snails liked grape leaves at the same time, that the grape growers couldn't stop them with poisoned sprays and baits of various kinds.

In one grape vineyard the owner mobilized an army of snail eaters. He loaded plenty of ducks into duckhouses, then mounted the houses on skids, pulled the skids into the vineyard where

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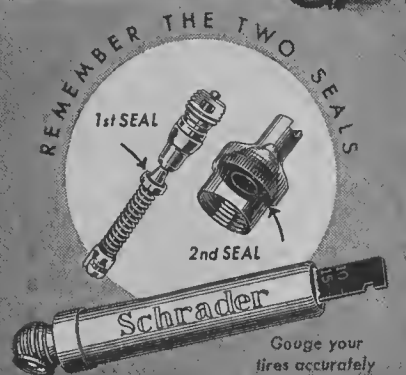
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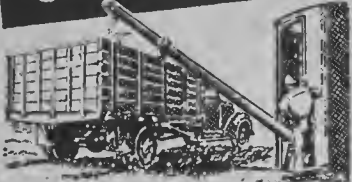
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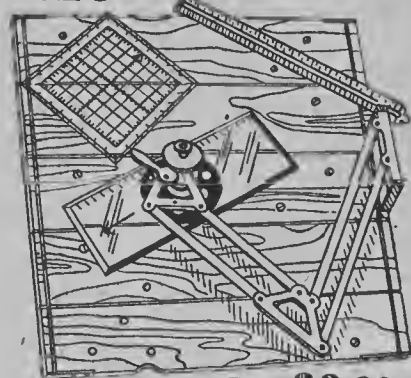
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the snails were bad and turned the ducks loose. Each night he chased the ducks back into the houses and locked them up so the foxes couldn't get them, then turned them loose again in the morning. Both the ducks and the vineyard owner enjoyed it. The snails, presumably, didn't.

Commercial Stock Feeds

THE manufacture of livestock and poultry feeds in Canada has become a sizable industry. In 1942, the industry produced stock and poultry feeds to the value of \$26,751,325. By 1945, the volume of production had increased to \$70,250,739, and the number of establishments has increased from 127 to 222. Of the total number of establishments, 72 were located in the four western provinces; 13 in Manitoba, eight in Saskatchewan, 22 in Alberta and 29 in British Columbia. The value of western Canadian production amounted to \$15,200,000 in 1945, the last year for which the Dominion Bureau of Statistics has prepared a report on the industry.

The largest single class of feeds manufactured were laying and hatching mash for poultry, to the value of \$14,307,000. Next came dairy and cattle feeds to the value of \$9,294,000, and swine feeds to the value of \$8,014,000. Growing mash for chicks was manufactured to the extent of \$5,303,000, and all poultry feeds combined totalled \$28,859,000. The latter figure compares with \$11,900,000 for calf meals, dairy and cattle feeds and concentrates.

The industry employs more than 3,400 persons and pays \$5,500,000 in salaries and wages and \$57,900,000 for materials of more than 50 different kinds, of which barley, wheat and oats led as to quantities, in the order named.

British Farmers Restive

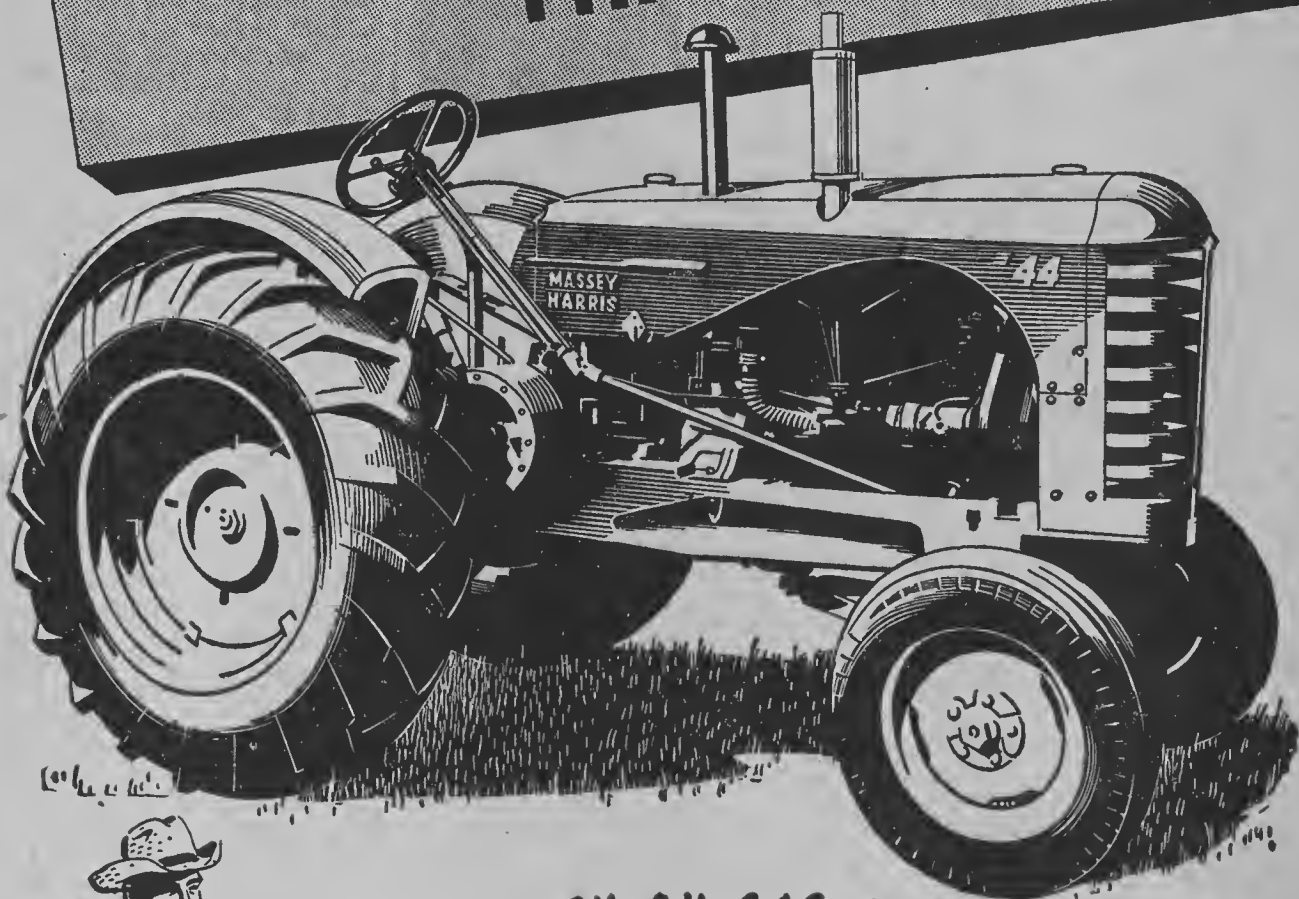
DISCUSSING the marketing of British farm products early in January, J. K. Knowles, general secretary of the National Farmers' Union of England and Wales, forecast "an imminently practical marketing plan" for main farm commodities in Britain. Back in 1931, the Agricultural Marketing Act was not supported by the N.F.U. because it did not give control of imports. Another act in 1933 made marketing schemes possible and statutory schemes were later introduced for hops, potatoes, milk and pigs. With the war, the Ministry of Food was given over-all authority, and the marketing schemes mostly submerged. The Milk Board was retained, but has been directed by the Ministry of Food.

Said the general secretary: "It is clear that we must assume a desire in some quarters to perpetuate Ministry of Food control over marketing, from the farm gate to the consumer. There is certainly every indication that there was a clash in government circles between those who advocated what I have just quoted and some who thought otherwise. How strongly the first opinion is held today is anybody's guess, but there is no doubt that it exists. It is certainly not shared by farmers. The divergence of opinion was too wide to be bridged easily and the cabinet evidently thought it desirable that the operation of the Marketing Act should be examined by an independent committee. The Lucas Committee was appointed, and they took evidence from many quarters." (This committee recommended in favor of independent marketing commissions, appointed by law to have control of marketing from the farmer's gate onward).

World's Fats and Oils

IN 1938, world production of fats and oils was more than 19 million tons, of which 38 per cent was animal fats. World production today is down 17 per

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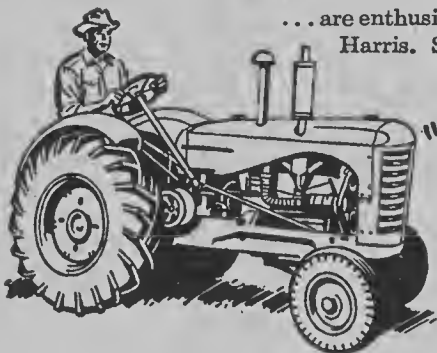


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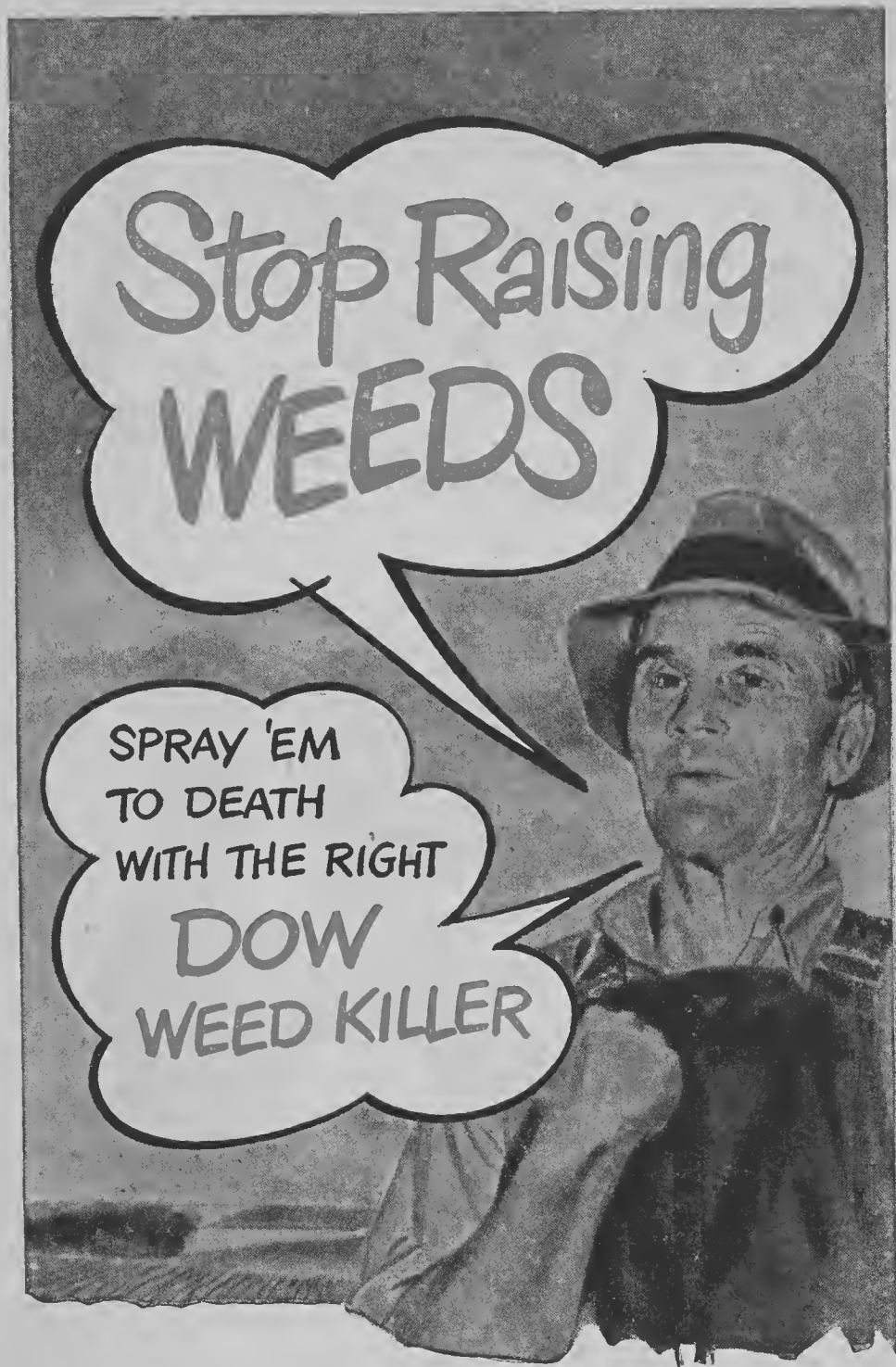
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cent, and European production is 40 per cent below pre-war consumption.

Oil comes from many different products. Edible vegetable oils: Cottonseed, olives, peanuts, sesame seed, soy beans and sunflower seeds. These are consumed principally as margarine, shortening, salad and cooking oil. By-products are used for soap making and in other processes.

Palm oils: Coconuts, palm kernels, babassu kernels. These are generally considered as soap fats, but are also used industrially and for edible purposes.

Industrial oils: Linseed, castor, rape seed, oicicica, tung and perilla. These oils are used for drying oils in industry, also as lubricants and for treating leather. In Asia, rape seed is used for edible purposes.

Animal fats: Butter, lard and tallow. These make up a large proportion of the edible fats and oils of Europe and the Americas. Hog grease and inedible tallow are used widely for soap making.

Marine oils: Whale and fish oils. Both are used for soap manufacture, and, in addition, whale oil is used for edible purposes, and fish oils for industrial and pharmaceutical requirements.

Canadian Seed Potatoes Exported

IN 1947, Canada exported 1,230,712 bushels of Canadian certified seed potatoes to the United States. In addition, 1,074,604 bushels were exported to Argentina; 202,186 bushels to Uruguay, and 125,563 bushels to Cuba, together with smaller quantities to Venezuela, British West Indies, Palestine, Bermuda, Dominican Republic, Mexico, South Africa, Panama, French West Indies, Guadeloupe, Falkland Islands and Nigeria.

To a considerable extent, this export demand for Canadian seed potatoes arises as the result of two factors; first, that Canadian seed potatoes are of good natural quality; and second, because all such potatoes for export are rigidly inspected by the Division of Plant Protection of the Dominion Department of Agriculture. In 1947, seed potato exports were 700,000 bushels more than we exported from the 1946 crop.

European Wheat Harvest

RECENT estimates of European wheat production put the total for 1947 at about 15,190,000 tons. Production figures on the continent are usually reported in terms of metric tons (2,204 pounds or 36.7 bushels). Pre-war average production was 25,363,125 tons, in addition to which considerable quantities were always imported. Estimates of 1947 production for leading wheat countries in Europe, with average pre-war production shown in brackets follow: France, 1,833,750 tons (4,250,000); Germany, 1,875,000 tons (2,788,750); Hungary, 632,500 tons (1,675,000); Italy, 2,696,500 tons (4,361,250); Poland 750,000 tons

(1,206,250); Rumania, 817,500 tons (2,203,750); Spain, 1,752,500 tons (1,793,750); Yugoslavia, 1,000,000 tons (1,507,500); Bulgaria, 937,500 tons (996,250); United Kingdom, 975,000 tons (975,000); Czechoslovakia, 562,500 tons (889,375).

Thiophos 3422

A CHEMICAL compound with the formidable name O, O-diethyl O-p-nitrophenyl thiophosphate, was discovered by British and American scientific teams in Germany, where it has been designated E605, and tested briefly but never developed commercially. It is said to be a very powerful insecticide, killing more different kinds of insects than any other chemical in use, whether it be nicotine, rotenone, DDT, or any other. As developed by the American Cyanamid Company, it is called Thiophos 3422. As yet, its effectiveness is not completely known, but so far no species of insect or mite tested has been able to resist its killing effect.

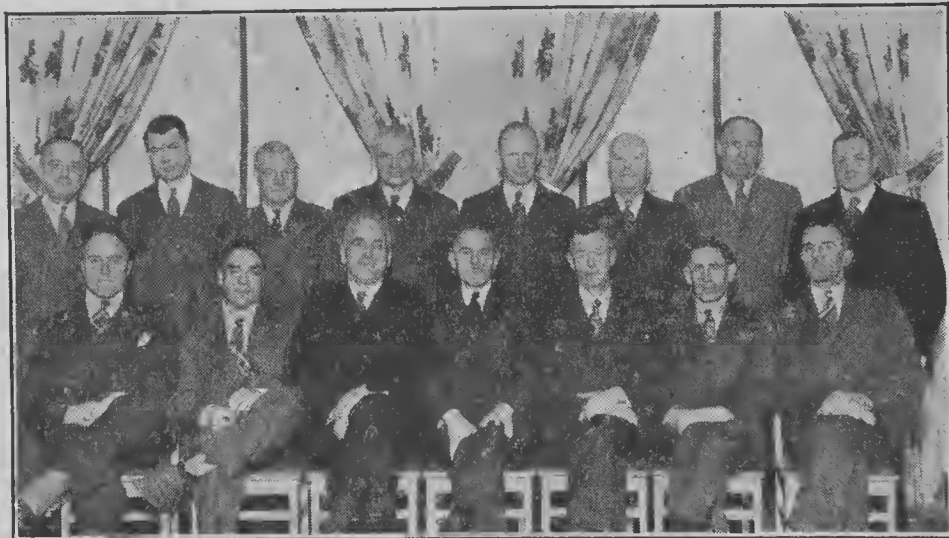
Australian Milking Device

IN western Australia, a timing mechanism has been devised for use with a milking machine, so that the milker can keep closer tab on the condition of each cow being milked. It is expected also that the device will make faster milking possible.

The apparatus itself can be located away from the stable or the milking parlor, and has two small pilot lights which indicate when the current is on and when the timing device is working. When the milker applies the teat cups, turns the switch above the unit, and when an arranged interval of time has elapsed, a pilot light above the cow comes on. A small lever on the timing mechanism provides for easy adjustment of the time to be allowed for each individual cow, if necessary. When the light comes on, the milker examines the cow and if she is milked out, removes the teat cups, first switching off the pilot light. The device so far is in the experimental stage and was originated by one of the government dairy instructors in western Australia.

Canada Year Book

EVERY year the Dominion Bureau of Statistics publishes a thick volume packed with statistical information about Canada, its peoples, its industries, its products, and its trade and finance. The volume for 1947 of the Canada Year Book is ready now. The regular cloth-bound copy can be obtained as always from The King's Printer, Ottawa, for \$2.00. Teachers, university students and ministers of religion may obtain paper-bound copies at \$1.00 each direct from the Dominion Statistician, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa. If you have much occasion to use statistics, these are the cheapest large volumes regularly printed for sale in Canada.



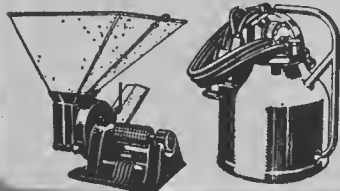
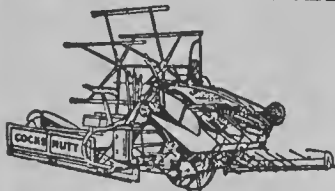
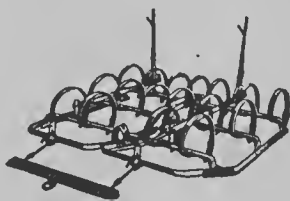
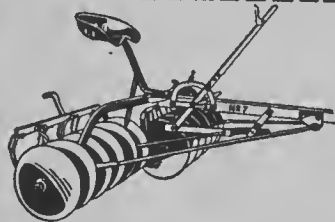
Last October four competitors at the International Plowing Match (Sec'y-treas. J. A. Carroll smiles) won free trips to Britain, paid for by Salada Tea and Imperial Oil. One of them, John Capton (second from left, front row), is 21, a Cayuga 'Six Nations' Indian and a third generation prizewinning plowman. They left Toronto, January 15, and return February 19, after competing in matches in England, Scotland and Ireland.



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(Facts from a letter on file with
The Ogilvie Flour Mills Co., Ltd.)

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B.C. Reds Speak Out of Turn

The fate of the Marshall Plan of more than ordinary interest to Pacific coast industry

By CHAS. L. SHAW

THE political scene in British Columbia is calm again, and the incipient storms that darkened the sky a few weeks ago when the coalition ship of state seemed headed for the rocks happily failed to materialize.

The province has a new premier, Byron I. "Boss" Johnson, and his chief rival for the Liberal leadership, Gordon Wismer, has decided to go along as attorney-general. Even more important, Herbert Anscomb, the intransigent leader of the Progressive-Conservative wing of the coalition, has agreed to stay in the cabinet as finance minister. In other words, all is serene.

So, the groundwork has been set for a continuation of coalition and if it does as good a job under Johnson and Anscomb as under Hart and Anscomb, no one in British Columbia will have a serious complaint to offer. Meantime Mr. Hart, his worries over, may relax comfortably in Victoria until the expected call from the Prime Minister is received, summoning him to a place in the Senate.

Mr. Anscomb, incidentally, wasn't talking idly when he referred a few days ago to the threat of Communism in British Columbia, for some of the leaders of the organized labor groups are admittedly of that persuasion. The International Woodworkers of America at their district meeting in Vancouver recently not only demanded that Ottawa cancel out all its new "austerity" program but that Canada should "abandon" support of the Marshall Plan. Everyone is entitled to his opinion and there have, of course, been many critics of Canada's new economic regulations; but opposition to the Marshall Plan, already endorsed by most of the larger unions in the United States, was generally interpreted on the coast as a drift towards the Moscow line. This union's leaders, according to the Vancouver Sun, "stumbled in their eagerness to put their left foot forward. But they got off to a flying start on the road that leads to Moscow."

Actually, a majority of British Columbia leaders wonder what will happen to the province's industrial economy if there is to be no Marshall Plan. If the Plan is carried out, a market will be provided for many of the province's products that otherwise may be hard to sell during the coming year. The forest industries, whose logging employees the Woodworkers represent, would be among the most favored should Marshall Plan orders come to Canada.

The forest industries in this province are today more prosperous than ever before, but with the United Kingdom indicating that she cannot go on paying and the future for selling in the United States still somewhat complicated, the

outlook for a continuing boom is not too clear.

REPORTS from Ottawa reviewing the unemployment situation throughout Canada are to the effect that on the Pacific coast conditions "continue to deteriorate," and it is emphasized that in Vancouver, for instance, there are 14,000 registered as unemployed with only 838 job vacancies listed.

This, however, probably over-states the picture. At this season unemployment, theoretically, always runs high because some of the big "outdoor" industries such as lumbering and fishing and farming are slack, and it is also customary for a good many families to come out from the prairies for the winter. In many cases, members of those prairie families enroll for temporary or permanent employment. If they don't get it, they eventually return to their prairie homes. Nevertheless, it is probably quite true that more people are jobless in British Columbia now than there were a year ago. However, they will soon be absorbed once industry has a definite sign that marketing conditions are to become more stabilized.

British Columbia poultrymen are preparing to do their share in helping Canada meet Britain's requirements for 80 million dozen eggs this year, but their biggest danger, as they see it, is the shortage of baby chicks, since poultrymen were hard hit in the late fall of 1947 when subsidies were removed from coarse grains and proteins. When the spring price for eggs to producers was raised, some hope was seen, and producers are being urged to prepare now for heavy chick production in the spring.

HIGH grade dairy cattle from British Columbia are currently finding a lucrative market in the United States, and Washington buyers have been placing substantial orders.

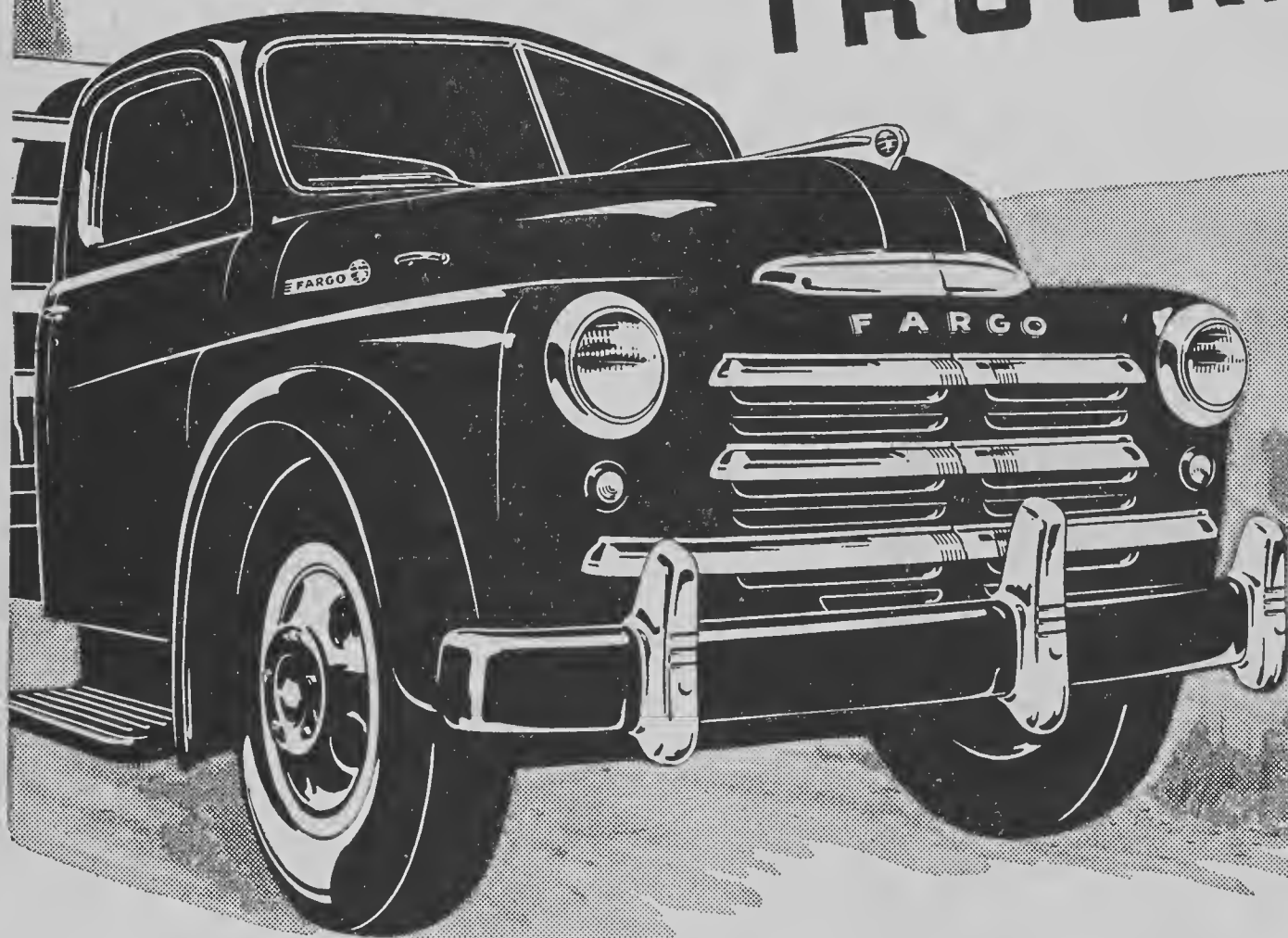
Potato growers of the lower British Columbia mainland experienced one of their best seasons in 1947, with a yield of close to 50,000 tons, representing an aggregate cash return to the producers of about \$2,500,000. This was a record, because the British Columbia Coast Vegetable Marketing Board was able to get a good price, with early potatoes bringing \$75.00 a ton and the price of the lower grade late varieties not less than \$40.00.

Whether production of winter vegetables to replace those on the banned list from the United States will be given much incentive on the coast depends on the degree of assurance from Ottawa that restrictions on imports are to continue.



Spring break-up, Whitehorse, Yukon Territory.

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Breeding Quality of Purebred Sires

Factual proof that though purebreds are widely distributed, more than half the purebred sires used actually decrease milk production

DURING the last 25 years, great strides have been made in Canada in bringing about a realization of the superiority of purebreds over grades for breeding purposes. The result has been a very wide distribution of purebred sires in all classes of livestock, and a corresponding elimination of grade and scrub sires. By no means all of the latter have been crowded out, principally for the reason that there are many people yet who do not understand very much about the laws of inheritance, and why one animal tends to reproduce itself while another does not. Nevertheless, great strides have been made through the combined influence of enterprising, thoughtful farmers, the activities of the various breed associations and the assistance and support lent by our departments of agriculture, both federal and provincial.

With the improvement in the quality of purebred sires used, however, another problem has developed. This is due, largely, to a misunderstanding of what really constitutes a purebred sire. So much has been said and written about purebreds and their value, that the difference between purebreds has not been sufficiently stressed. What constitutes a purebred is the ability to transmit certain qualities and tendencies. These are marked out broadly by the characteristics which an animal must possess before registration. A purebred animal must, of course, be the progeny of two other purebreds, but in addition to that it must have certain recognizable characteristics such as size and conformation, color and form. Purebreds, however, are not kept by farmers for their size, or beauty. In the case of dairy animals they must be capable of being grown into profitable producers. If we remember that a good purebred is chiefly valuable for its ability to transmit whatever qualities have been transmitted to it by inheritance, and that no two animals or people or plants or birds are alike, it is easy to understand, how, with nature's law of very wide variation in all species, some purebreds will be very high producers and others extremely poor, though all are of pure breeding and able to transmit only what they possess.

Many years ago progressive breeders discovered that in addition to qualities and conditions necessary for registration, they also needed to develop within their respective breeds, tests based on performance. Consequently, we have Advanced Registry in swine, the Record of Performance in poultry, and the Record of Performance tests in dairy cattle. Very little has been done in this

direction with either beef cattle or sheep.

For quite a long time after these performance tests were introduced, it was not generally realized that one, or two, or five years' testing of a single cow is not sufficient. Such tests are proof of the value of the individual as a producer, but they are not sufficient proof of her value as a breeder. The reason for this is that her ability as a breeder depends not alone on herself, but on the breeding and producing qualities of her ancestors. On the average, 50 per cent of inheritance is regarded as being transmitted through the sire, and the other 50 per cent through the dam. This 50 per cent however, must in turn come 25 per cent through each of the grandsires and 25 per cent through each of the granddams. When the importance of the inheritance of producing ability was recognized, it became necessary to consider not only the ability of the individual cow to produce, but to take into account the record made by her dam, and the dam of her sire. Later, the records made by her sisters on the sire's side were considered. In other words, if the cow was by a bull with 10 or 20 tested daughters averaging reasonably high, it was, of course, good proof of her inheritance through her sire. More recently, it has been recognized that it is necessary to consider the production of all her near female relatives to the greatest extent possible.

THE reason for this broader approach to the inheritance of production is that comparisons of the production of many purebred cows with those of their dams, show that the daughters often produce less than their dams. Wherever this happens, it probably indicates that the sire of the less productive daughter was not good enough. During the last 25 years large numbers of herds have been entered in cow testing and herd improvement associations, and the records kept for these associations have now accumulated to such an extent that it is possible to see where we are going with our present dairy breeding programs. The United States Department of Agriculture recorded the production of the daughters of 1,616 dairy sires in herd improvement associations in the United States. These represented all breeds, and included 820 Holstein sires, 354 Guernsey, 303 Jersey, 68 Ayrshire, 47 Brown Swiss, 17 Shorthorns, and seven Red Dane. Altogether, these sires had produced 12,933 daughters whose production and that of their dams had been recorded. That is daughter-dam pairs, or what are called paired-daughters.

The interesting part of the result of these calculations was that the same thing happened with all breeds—the average production of the daughters was lower than that of the dams. Take the Holstein, for example, in which breed there were 6,610 daughter-dam pairs. The daughters averaged 11,287 pounds of milk, but the dams had averaged 11,407 pounds. The average figures for all breeds were 9,652 pounds of milk for the 12,933 dams, and 9,474 pounds of milk for the same number of daughters, showing an average decrease of 178 pounds of milk. In terms of dollars, the decrease of milk and fat combined amounts to five dollars per cow.

The Holstein daughters, though there were a great many more of them, showed less decrease below the production of their dams than any other breed except the Red Dane, of which breed there were only 97 daughters, as compared with 6,610 Holstein daughters. The decrease in pounds of milk for Ayrshire daughters was 336 pounds; for Guernseys, 260 pounds; for Brown Swiss and Jersey, 217 pounds; for Short-horns, 157 pounds. Perhaps the reason for the smaller Holstein decrease is that Holstein breeders seem to have made more use of the near-relative, average-production figures in selecting breeding stock, and have been more enthusiastic in using the Record of Performance tests generally.

What is most significant, however, is that even in the Holstein breed, only 49.8 per cent of the daughters equalled or excelled the milk production of their dams, and among the 476 Ayrshire daughters, only 42.2 per cent were as good as, or better than, their dams in milk production.

These comparisons in milk records point clearly to the importance of very careful selection of herd sires, because it is on the sire that the average breeder depends most for the improvement of his herd. This dependence is logical because the influence of the sire is extended over many more individual animals than is the influence of a single dam.

Legumes for Pregnant Ewes

ACCORDING to all reputable authorities, there is nothing like good quality legume hay for pregnant ewes during the winter months. As put by S. B. Williams of the Dominion Experimental Farms Service, Ottawa, "For feeding pregnant ewes, roughages are of value in proportion to their legume content."

Ottawa tests show that when timothy was fed (a non-legume hay) ewes lost weight, some died, lambs were small and only two-thirds survived. Ewes fed alfalfa hay had lambs a pound heavier and losses were seven per cent instead of one-third. In addition, lambs from alfalfa-fed ewes gained about one-third faster than lambs fed on timothy. Feeding mixed hay gives results about intermediate between timothy and alfalfa.

Feeding three to five pounds per head of good quality legume hay is recommended where such hay is available. Where corn silage is available, (not often on the prairies), one to three pounds of this feed per day per head until some little time before lambing, will give still better results. Equal parts of oats and bran, or a good quality of oats alone at the rate of one-half pound per head per day for the last month before lambing, and from one to one and one-half pounds from lambing until sheep are on pasture, will help put the ewes in good condition and encourage them to make milk. When feed is in short supply as at present, a compromise will be necessary with the most desirable ration, but generally speaking it would be well to save the best quality feeds until the latter part of pregnancy.

Outlook for Wool

FROM the evidence now available it would appear that prices for raw wool should hold up well during the present year. World consumption of apparel wool (about 80 per cent of production) is about 15 per cent above pre-war level; and as at June 30, 1947, world stocks of apparel wool were about 900,000,000 pounds less than the year before. Wool has been moving rapidly into consumption in Europe, where, as quickly as possible, large purchases have been made for manufacturing purposes. The British textile industry has increased its export volume of wool cloth by about 50 per cent since the beginning of 1947, and the industry is manufacturing about 22 million linear yards of wool cloth per month, which is approximately 25 per cent more than in the final stage of the war.

There is evidence, according to the Canadian Co-operative Wool Growers' Limited, that the demand for fine wool is falling off somewhat, and turning to the medium grades, which are in greater supply. This means that high prices for the finer wools are turning buyers toward the less expensive grades. The sheep population of Australia, for example, is about 29 million less than it was five years ago. Production is, therefore, down about 16 per cent. South African sheep growers are showing some tendency to switch to cattle, and in the United States the production of fine wools has shrunk about one-third. World production of fine wool, consequently, is at a lower level than at any time during the past two decades, while the volume of cross-bred or medium wool is still above any pre-war year and close to the wartime peak.

In Canada, the sheep population has been declining. Total wool production in 1946 remained about 19 million pounds, as compared with less than 15 million pounds in 1940. The quantity of shorn wool has been dropping since 1944, whereas pulled wool has increased. The total requirement of wool in Canada, or domestic disappearance, shows a very substantial increase over the pre-war period, 1935-1939, when it averaged just over 60 million pounds yearly. The disappearance in 1946 was 112.6 million pounds.

Water for Stock in Winter

DAIRY cows require from three and one-half to four and one-half gallons of water for each gallon of milk produced. Cows watered twice daily drink about eight per cent less water and produce about six per cent less milk, than if they have free access to water at all times.

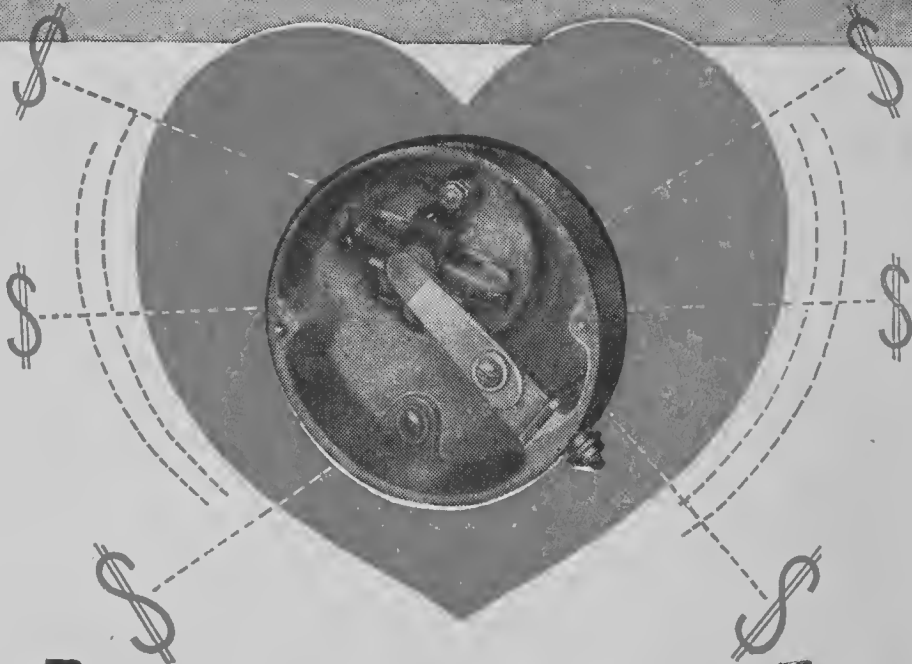
Comparatively few barns have water always available to the cattle. Where outdoor watering must be relied upon, the water trough should not be far away from the stable, and should be sheltered from the wind. Most good dairymen and cattle feeders use some sort of heater during the winter months to keep the water from becoming too cold.

Horses and sheep grazing outdoors will do fairly well on snow, according to the Dominion Experimental Station at Swift Current, but water is advised for cattle under all conditions. It is said that lack of water contributes to the development of urinary calculi, which sometimes causes heavy losses among steer calves.

Where stock must be watered through the ice, it is suggested that a number of small waterholes fairly well distributed are better than one large hole in the ice. The small holes should not be more than eight inches wide by two or three feet long. Generally, they need to be opened up and the ice cleared out of them regularly every day in cold weather.

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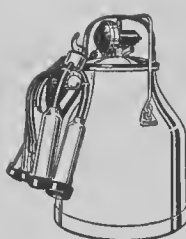
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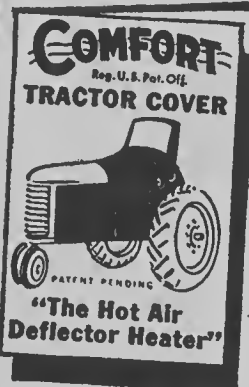
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Winter Milk and Cream

SPECIAL attention needs to be paid to the handling of milk and cream during the winter months because of three factors suggested by the Dairy Branch of the Alberta Department of Agriculture. First is the fact that the dairy herd is stabled for long periods; second, that feed and concentrate feeds are sometimes highly flavored; and third, the cold weather and freezing conditions are likely to have a bad effect on both milk and cream.

When cattle are stabled indoors for long periods, milk, and consequently the cream, are subjected to the unfavorable effects of any barn odors that are almost certain to develop, unless both barns and cows are kept clean, especially at milking time. The Department recommends that where strong-flavored feeds must be used for the sake of economy, they should always be fed after milking time, and should not be stored where the odor from them continuously charges the air of the stable.

The bad effects of frozen milk or cream are due first to the fact that it must be thawed before being sampled, graded and processed; and second, to the fact that the necessary thawing takes time, and changes both the flavor and the consistency of cream. This means that it will be disqualified for the top grades. Butter made from frozen cream is inclined to be mealy and will not qualify for first grade.

Feed Scarcity

IT is quite probable that less milk will be produced in Canada during the year 1947-1948 than for several years past.

During the period when feed was plentiful, average milk production per cow increased fairly steadily, but it is probable that along with a decrease in total milk production, a decrease in average production per cow will occur also, and for the same reason. Some figures recently available in connection with milk production in the United States will illustrate the point. For the years 1936-1940, average milk production per cow was 4,491 pounds, which had risen by 1946 to 4,891 pounds, and by 1947 to about 5,000 pounds. During the same period the feeding of concentrates to milk cows had increased more or less in the same proportion, from an average of 4.06 pounds per cow per day during December feeding in 1936-1940, to 4.98 pounds per cow per day in 1946. With less feed available this year, less concentrates are likely to be fed during the winter and a decrease of milk production almost certain to result.

For the most part the individual livestock owner has his choice between one, or both, of two methods of feed conservation. He may, and should in any case for that matter, cull his herds and flocks closely so as to weed out the unprofitable producers. In areas where hay and forage crops are abundant, he may make the fullest possible use of these and cut down somewhat on the feeding of grain and concentrates. The latter, as already intimated, will probably result in some decrease in milk production and perhaps slower gains in the case of meat animals. In view of the high price of grains and other feeds however, it should make for relatively economical production. This is the next best thing to low cost resulting from a more liberal feeding of concentrates in order to secure heavier production based on a fully balanced ration.

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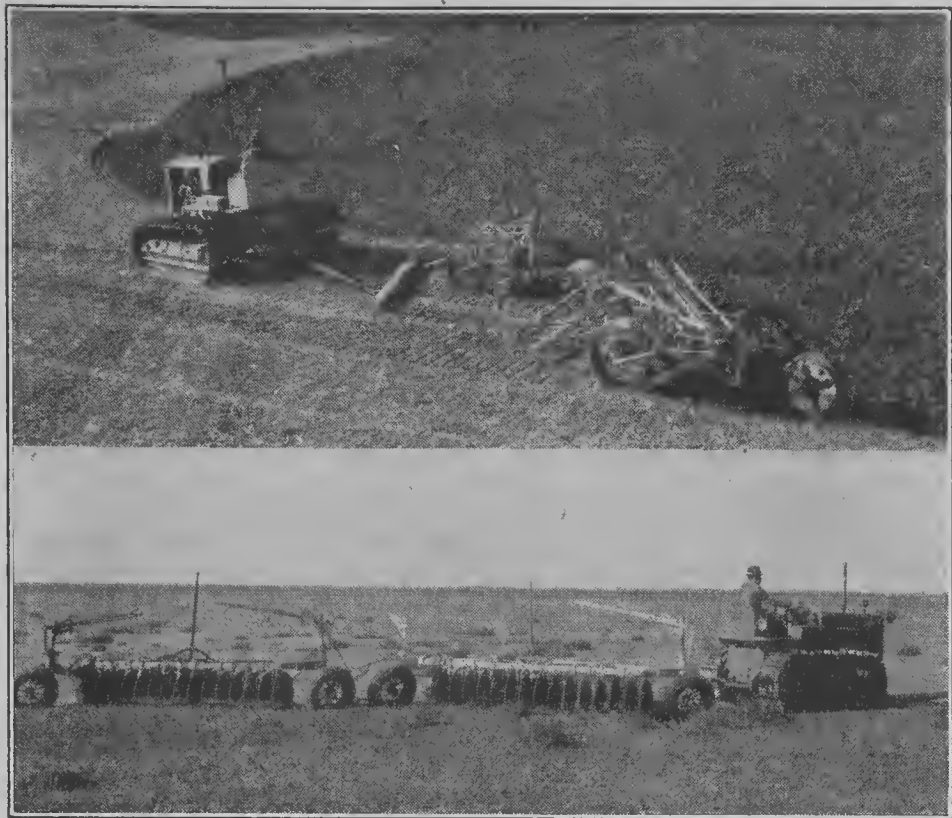
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FIELD



[Caterpillar Tractor photo.]

Top: Multiple one-way hitch using steel-reinforced wooden cross-bar to pull two units parallel to the line of travel, using a chain hitch. Below: The second one-way is hitched to the rear of the front plow.

Helping to Maintain Soil Fertility

The right crop rotation is a suitable combination of soil, crop sequence and rainfall which will maintain soil fertility and keep farm income up.

THERE has always been some difference of opinion among farmers and soil and crop experts as to the loss of soil fertility resulting from continuous grain cropping such as is practised in the prairie provinces over a very wide area. Nearly 40 years ago, one soil scientist in the United States Department of Agriculture said: "The soil is the one indestructible, immutable asset the nation possesses. It is the one resource that cannot be exhausted, that cannot be used up."

Many other soil investigators attacked his theory, and of course it was easy to prove that there is an enormous loss of soil by wind and water erosion. It is also known that on many soils, fertility is leached out as well as removed by cropping. Moreover, it has been the experience of many practical farmers that their soils seem to be less productive after 20 or 30 years of cropping than they were originally. Soils investigators have attempted to replace this lost fertility by carefully designed crop rotations, the plowing under of legume crops, and the building up of lost stores of organic material in the soil. In many cases, they have reported that the restoring of this lost fertility is a slow process.

Some time ago, Dr. E. S. Hopkins, Associate Director, Dominion Experimental Farms Service, Ottawa, discussed this important question and referred to the frequently expressed opinion that continuous wheat or wheat-fallow farming exhausts the productivity of prairie soils. He pointed out that long, continuous experiments with continuous cropping have been conducted at Rothamstead, England, in Illinois, Missouri, and Ohio, as well as at Ottawa and the experiment stations in western Canada. At Rothamstead, continuous wheat for 88 years yielded 12 bushels per acre on unmanured land, and 34 bushels where 14 tons of manure annually were applied. On this land, however, weeds necessitated summerfallowing every five years. A rotation including clover improved the yields, but to maintain them at satisfactory levels, manure or fertilizers were necessary.

In Illinois, corn grown continuously for 68 years yielded 26 bushels per acre over the last 12 years, as compared with

43.2 bushels of corn grown in a three-year rotation with oats and clover. Adding manure, lime and phosphate raised the continuous corn yield to 50.3 bushels and the yield of corn in the rotation to 63.6 bushels per acre.

At Ottawa, continuous cropping to spring grain, corn or root crops, was entirely unsatisfactory. Even large quantities of manure did not produce large yields. Clover introduced into a rotation brought beneficial results after a few years.

In the prairie provinces, surprisingly different results have been secured at different Dominion Experimental Stations, from similar experiments conducted over a period of 35 years. One of the outstanding findings has been referred to in these columns before, namely, the remarkably beneficial effects of a mixed farming rotation at the Lacombe station in the black soil zone of Central Alberta. There, an experiment has been in progress for 30 years, during the last ten years of which the yield of wheat after summerfallow averaged 19.7 bushels per acre in a three-year rotation of wheat-wheat-fallow. This compared with 33.2 bushels in a mixed farming rotation, which represents an increase of 68 per cent. The second crop of wheat in the grain rotation yielded only 11 bushels per acre as compared with 68.8 bushels of oats in the mixed farming rotation, which means 2,339 pounds of oats as compared with 660 pounds of wheat. Commercial fertilizers added to this soil, which is naturally productive, is reported to have given some of the largest yield increases from fertilizers recorded anywhere on the prairies.

By comparison with the results at Lacombe, a long-time crop rotation experiment at the Dominion Experimental Station, Lethbridge, shows that in a wheat-wheat-fallow rotation the average wheat yield after fallow was 23.9 bushels per acre, and 13.6 bushels per acre on stubble. These yields compare with 17.8 bushels per acre (after fallow), and 13.8 bushels per acre (stubble) in a mixed farming rotation. In this rotation also, the yields of hay were only .56 tons per acre. These figures clearly indicate that grain and summerfallow had provided the most suitable system for the Lethbridge dry-farming area.

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Investigate Equipment Before Purchase

THE period since 1939 has given a remarkable impetus to the mechanization of farm work, particularly in the three prairie provinces. In one way or another, a great deal of surplus labor has been drained off the farms, and those remaining have been forced to operate larger acreages per man and to do so under the spur of increased production to meet the wartime needs for food production and post-war conditions of hunger and food shortages all over the world.

One of the consequences of this turn towards machinery is that in an anxiety to get the needed farm work done, and in their haste to mechanize in a period of machinery shortages, many farmers have made purchases without due consideration to the suitability of highly publicized equipment, to our conditions. As a result, most of our better qualified agricultural engineers have found it necessary to warn farmers against such highly touted practices as deep plowing, subsoil rooting, ridging or grooving which are, according to the Dominion Experimental Station at Swift Current and others, "contrary to all practical and experimental evidence in the open plains area."

Before purchasing new types of implements and equipment, farmers could often save themselves a great deal of money and much disappointment by consulting the proper authorities at their nearest Dominion experimental farm or station, or at the provincial department of agriculture, or agricultural engineering department of the provincial university. These authorities nearly always know about these new types of equipment as soon as they are put on the market, and are the first to test them. Their experience as a rule is much wider than that of any individual farmer.

The capitalization of farms today is shifting because of mechanization, which necessitates a higher proportion of fixed capital, that is, money tied up in expensive implements and power equipment, the interest and depreciation on which must be met regardless of the period of use during the year, or suitability to the soil. The price of wheat and grains and livestock is relatively high, but it may not always be so. Mechanization has been a great boon to prairie agriculture, but its good should not be dissipated by unwise purchases of high-priced equipment.

What About Stubble Burning?

MOST authorities who have to do with crops and farm production deplore the extent to which stubble is burned every year, and the soil deprived of valuable organic matter which can be replaced only after years of careful rotation cropping.

Here is the way H. J. Mather, supervisor of soil conservation for the Alberta Department of Agriculture, puts it:

"Stubble burning clears off the field and makes it easier to cultivate, but every time you fire the stubble you are destroying between two and four dollars worth of plant food per acre. You can replace the plant food with fertilizer, but you can't buy organic matter. It is that organic matter that catches and holds the raindrops. In the course of decay it returns to the soil some of the elements needed for the crops to follow. Rob the soil of its organic matter and you reduce the water intake and water-holding capacity of the soil. If the soil is unable to absorb the rain as it falls, there is run-off and water erosion. Lack of fibre in the soil paves the way for soil drifting."

This is a pretty serious indictment, and as far as we know it can be said to apply to all areas where there is a reasonable amount of rainfall. Some farmers who live in the drier areas contend that stubble burning is necessary,

because the incorporation of heavy combine straw into the soil is impossible in the drier areas simply because the straw will not decay rapidly enough. This means that yields are sometimes decreased following the incorporation of a large amount of straw, because the process of nitrification does not proceed rapidly enough.

On the other hand, there can be little doubt that hundreds if not thousands of fields are burned each year to the detriment of the soil and the owner's bank account. If the need for maintaining soil fertility itself were not enough in the great majority of cases, the possibility of soil drifting and the advisability, if not the necessity, of a good trash cover, should be enough to keep the stubble from being burned.

Why Sow Weeds?

NO estimate is possible of the quantity of weed seeds sown each year on prairie farms. There is no question, however, but that the amount would be very surprising if it could be accurately determined.

Probably no single farmer among the 300,000 in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta would sow weed seeds deliberately. Nevertheless, this is practically what is done when commercial seed obtained from elevators is used. Ordinary commercial grain delivered to an elevator and cleaned in the elevator is not good enough for seed, despite the fact that many modern elevators are equipped with seed cleaning machinery which will remove dockage. Seed that looks pretty good may still contain large numbers of noxious weed seeds, including all of the bad ones, and may well contain some seeds of weeds not already present on the farm.

It is much better for seed cleaning to rely on the old farm fanning mill, unless there is a modern seed cleaning plant available, or a portable cleaner operating in the district. Why sow weed seeds when they can be cleaned out of the seed grain and when the resulting weeds will cost money to eradicate if the weedy seed is sown?

Huge System for Experimentation

THE Dominion Government farms more than 50,000 acres of land on its huge, sprawling Dominion Experimental Farms System. In addition, it supervises 219 illustration stations, which involves the renting of 36,012 additional acres of land, for a total of 86,214 acres.

From the Central Experimental Farm at Ottawa, 1,500 experimental projects are said to be directed. These experimental studies are under way at 24 branch farms and stations, two forestry stations, 13 sub-stations, and 8 branch laboratories. The government maintains about 8,000 head of livestock at its various experimental centres. The work of the experimental farm service is separated into 10 divisions, each operating with its own staff of specialists and co-ordinated under the administration of the director. The various divisions are: Animal Husbandry, Bees, Cereals, Fibre, Field Husbandry, Forage Plants, Horticulture, Poultry, Tobacco and Illustration Stations.

Seeding With Nurse Crops

READERS in areas where grass and legumes are seeded preferably with a nurse or companion grain crop, will be interested in two methods suggested for Manitoba as a result of 20 years experience on Dominion illustration stations.

Assuming a well-worked, firm, moist seed bed and early seeding at one inch depth, the first method recommends drilling in two-thirds of the cereal seed, preferably wheat, to the usual depth for wheat. The field is then packed thoroughly and the grass and legume seed thoroughly mixed with the remaining

third of the wheat or cereal. The drill is then set to sow slightly more than one-third the usual rate for the cereal, and seeding is done to a depth of one inch, crossways over the first drilling of the cereal.

For dry soil conditions such as exist in south-western Manitoba, a grass seeder attachment is used and alternative spouts in the grain box and in the attachment are closed, so that the open spout in the attachment is in front of a closed spout in the grain box. By this method, the grass or legume seed is sown into the drill run where no cereal is seeded, thus giving alternating rows of cereal and grass, spaced six inches apart. By this method the small seeds are not forced to grow in direct competition with the grain.

Light Weight Concrete

A CUBIC foot of solid concrete made by mixing sand, water and cement, weighs 150 pounds. If you mix cement and water with other substances than sand, such as pumice, perlite, puffed-up shale, it will weigh from 20 to 80 per cent less. In addition, it will insulate better from heat, cold and sound, and is an all-round better material for building homes, because it may be sawed and nailed.

Light-weight concrete is nothing new. The Romans used it and for the last 50 years, moderately light concrete and steel frame buildings have been made by using slag and cinders. As yet, however, not enough is known about the strength, water resistance and insulating value of light-weight materials, but an intensive research project is now underway by the National Housing Agency of the United States.

Pumice is a soft, greyish-white rock made of hardened lava foam from extinct volcanoes. Perlite is a type of rock in which tiny bits of water were trapped as the lava hardened. Chunks of this rock ground up and heated in a furnace come out as a white fluff, weighing from eight to 16 pounds per cubic foot. Another type of rock called vermiculite, expands when heated, like a tiny accordion, and weighs from six to 10 pounds per cubic foot.

Slag, cinders, coke fragments and even sawdust and wood fibre have been used to create light aggregate for concrete. One important obstacle to wider use of lighter weight materials is that they are bulky and not found so generally throughout the country.

Flax for Northwestern Saskatchewan

FOR a long time most of the flax grown in Canada has been grown in Saskatchewan, and until the recent war years, by far the largest portion of it was grown in the area adjacent to Rosetown.

Some work done at the Dominion Experimental Station at Scott, Saskatchewan, which serves the north-western portion of the province, indicates that flax may be a profitable crop, even in the more northerly areas where it has not hitherto been grown. A. G. Kusch suggests that the earlier varieties of flax can be matured in that area, and provided wild oats are not a problem, yields secured which give a better net return than wheat. Other advantages of flax seed over wheat production for these areas, suggested by Mr. Kusch are: 1, less acreage is required on small farms; 2, transportation costs per unit are less; 3, less storage space is required, and 4, grades losses are less likely as a result of adverse weather conditions in the fall.

It is pointed out that the quality of northern grown wheat is likely to be low, while the oil content and quality of northern-grown flax seed is generally high. "Flax seed," said Mr. Kusch, "will represent a substitution for a quality of wheat which might not be as good as can be grown elsewhere."

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equipment I buy. Their advice is worth a lot.

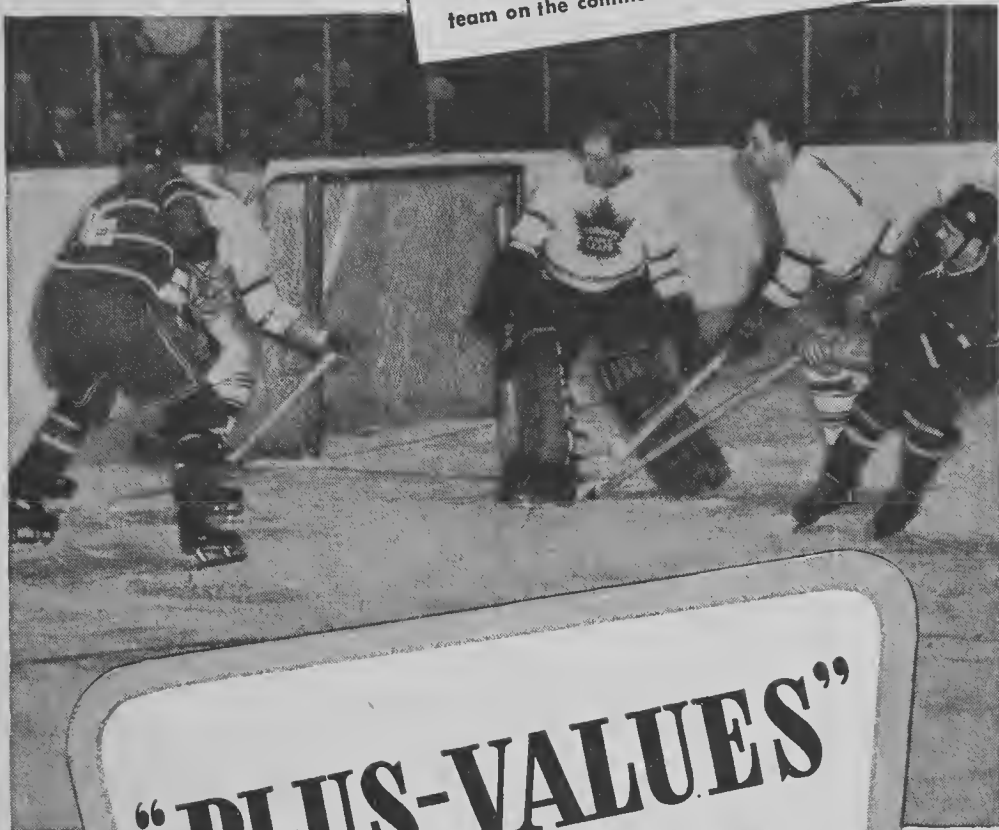
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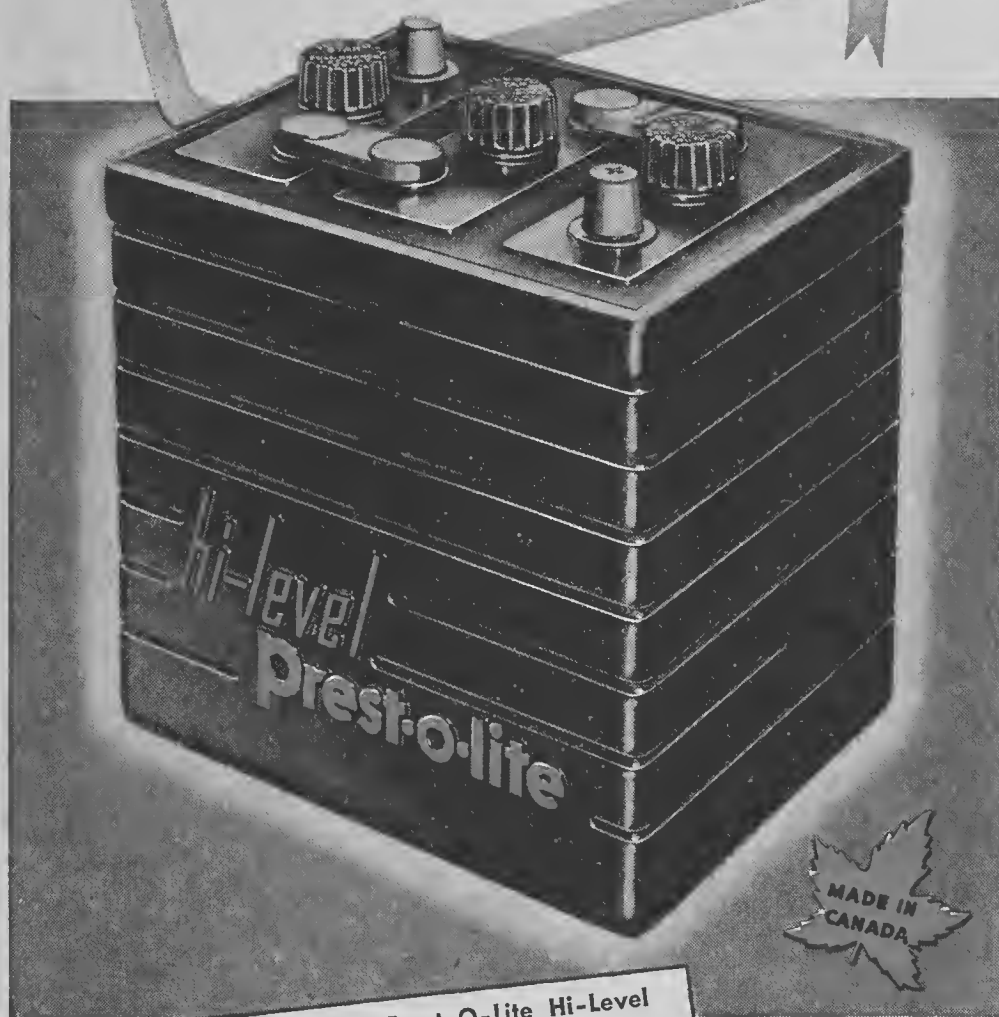
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KEEPING UP WITH 2,4-D

Continued from page 5

esters are the most rapid in their action; react upon most crops to a greater extent; are recommended for woody plants and the more resistant perennials; are used at lower dosages than either of the other formulations. The amine salts occupy an intermediate position on almost all points referred to.

WHETHER 2,4-D is best applied as a spray or dust is a much debated point. The introduction within the past year of the low volume nozzle for spraying has changed the whole approach to this problem. Claimants for sprays stress: Even distribution; effectiveness of weed kill; minimum of drift even when wind velocity is considerable; cheapness of both equipment and chemical. Dust users stress their adaptability in areas where water is at a premium; lighter equipment; less bother in not having to handle water.

Here we might mention ground versus application from plane or helicopter. Some 20,000 acres were dusted by helicopter in 1947, mostly in Manitoba. Particular care was taken to operate only when wind velocity was four miles or less per hour, usually late in the day or early morning.

In Alberta, about 4,000 acres were aeroplane sprayed, oil at the rate of less than half a gallon per acre being used instead of water. Satisfactory weed kills were obtained by both helicopter and plane. With ground operated equipment reasonably cheap and readily available, it may be expected that the majority of farmers will plan to own their own rigs, thereby being ready on short notice to treat fields as they reach the proper stage of growth. In areas of large acreages, where the time factor is important, treatment on contract by those operating planes is likely to have an appeal.

In 1947, it was generally admitted that the larger part of the crop treated was after weed growth had passed the most favorable stage to treat. The ideal time to spray is as soon as possible after the majority of weeds have germinated, and have appeared above ground. The crop, however, should have passed the tender seedling stage, and should be at least four or five inches in height. As the crop advances in the shot blade to heading (flax flowering) treatment should be withheld. Where Canada thistle and perennial sow thistle are the main weeds, treatment is likely to

be more successful in a later stage of crop growth than for annual weeds.

In addition to showing wide variability as to susceptibility to 2,4-D depending upon weed species, stage of growth is a most important factor. Of the annual weeds, wild mustard, stinkweed and false ragweed are very susceptible even to the point where seed commences to form. Giant ragweed, red-root pigweed and purslane show somewhat more resistance. Wild buckwheat, except when in the two to three leaf stage, shows very marked resistance, and while set back for a time after treatment, recovers and sets seed. Ridge-seeded spurge—of no economic significance—is a good example of a completely resistant weed. Perennial weeds, while generally more resistant, show a similar variation to 2,4-D, with the interesting difference that most susceptible perennials react best in the early bud to flower stage.

ONE reason for the popularity of 2,4-D is its non-poisonous, non-corrosive, non-flammable characteristics. Nevertheless, it is a very potent chemical, and should be handled with care. In using it in a field beside a susceptible crop such as alfalfa, sunflowers, or sugar beets, drift should be guarded against. The same applies when using the chemical around flower beds or in the garden or orchard.

Spraying equipment that has contained 2,4-D should only be used for other purposes after very thorough cleansing. Some organic solvent such as acetone, isopropyl alcohol, or a petroleum cleaner should be used first and then followed by a cleaning with an abundance of soapy water. Where possible, separate equipment for 2,4-D spraying should be maintained.

Most recent, of much interest, and offering considerable possibilities is the use of 2,4-D applied to the soil after the crop has been planted, but before the plants emerge. The term pre-emergence has been adopted to describe this method of using the chemical. To the University of New Jersey should go the credit for early trials in pre-emergence. Last summer pre-emergence trials were undertaken at the University of Manitoba, and by a farmer near Plum Coulee, applying the chemical after corn was planted. Excellent control of susceptible annual weeds was obtained using from one and one-quarter to four pounds acid per acre. Where green foxtail, which is resistant, was met with on the farm plots it did not appear in any way affected; likewise perennial sow thistle and field bindweed in the same field were in no way checked by the application of 2,4-D.

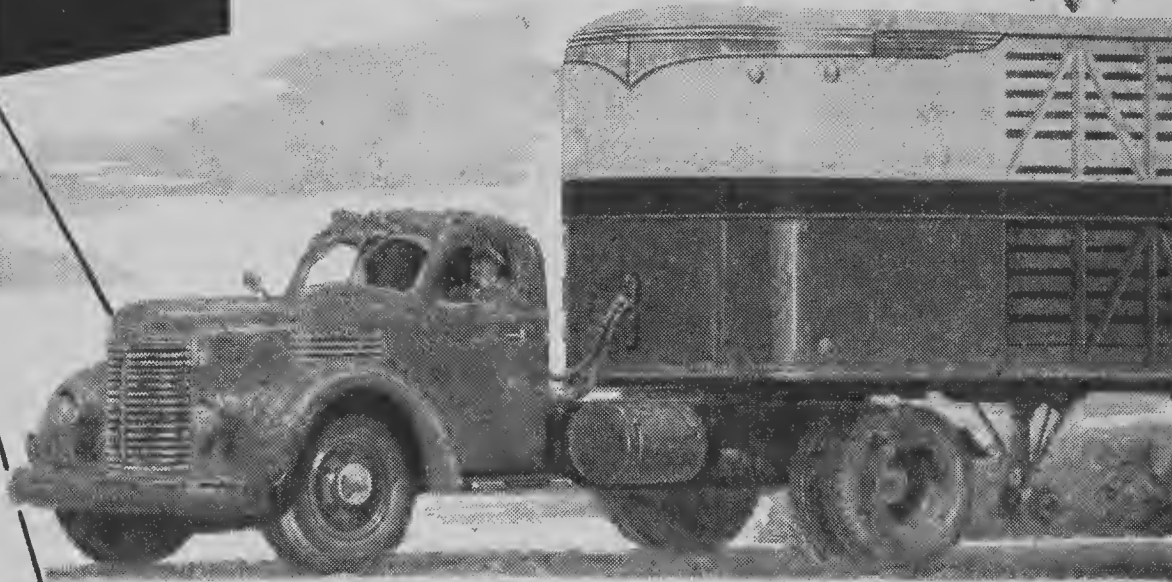
Further testing of crops suitable to



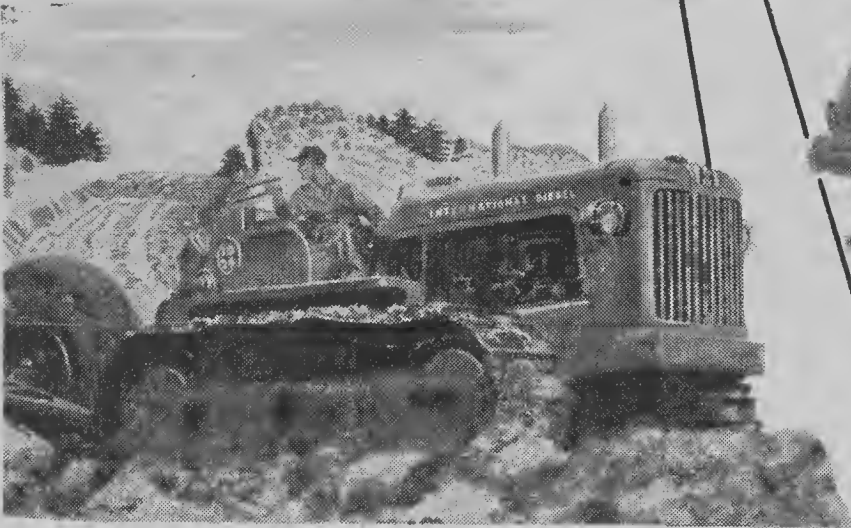
Chemical summerfallow, on trial in the above picture, may become a feature on lands subject to blowing, and not yet infested with perennial weeds.

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pre-emergence, dates to apply, rates, etc., is very desirable before any large scale use of 2,4-D is made in this manner. Should pre-emergence stand up to the rigid testing planned in 1948, it has several advantages to offer. Should it be possible to destroy weeds before they emerge and draw upon soil moisture and fertility, the main purpose of weed control is accomplished. Again, land is sometimes not in condition to use a tractor on at the best time to treat the weeds, due to heavy rains, or some farmers are hesitant to put a tractor in a crop fairly well advanced in growth. Whether the probable increased cost due to higher dosage for per-emergence method is justified, is also to be determined.

TRIALS were undertaken in both Manitoba and Saskatchewan to determine whether 2,4-D could be used to replace routine cultivation required in summerfallowing. Here again, further testing is necessary. The Manitoba trials on heavy clay soils where perennial weeds—mostly Canada thistle and sow thistle—were associated with annual weeds, indicated the inadvisability of using it under these circumstances. If the application is withheld until the thistles are ready to treat, the early annual weeds are nearing the seeding stage, and too late to destroy. Again, it was found that resistant annuals, notably wild oats, green foxtail, and wild buckwheat became a problem.

It is interesting to note here that as one or more species of weeds are removed from competition the remaining weeds not susceptible to 2,4-D, given more freedom, soon became a major problem. In areas where the broad-leaved annual weeds are chiefly met with, and where over-cultivation causes a hazard by way of soil drifting, further work on testing chemical summerfallow will be followed with great interest.

In the eastern United States, trials were made in 1946, with 2,4-D as a substitute for mechanical means in the eradication of growth of a woody nature. Unfortunately not all tree growth is susceptible to 2,4-D. Willows are highly so, whereas evergreens, oak and ash, to name only a few, are resistant. Growth of trees, susceptible to 2,4-D, is more readily killed when from a foot to several feet in height, rather than when the trees are several years

old. It may be necessary and advisable to first cut the growth; treat the freshly cut surface with a concentrated solution of 2,4-D; then after new growth has reached a height of a foot or so, spray the area; lastly, re-treatment may be necessary to complete the job. The ester formulation is recommended for woody growth, as it is for the more resistant types of plant growth.

In 1947, the Manitoba Drainage Maintenance Board purchased and operated a turbine type spray machine—one using an air blast into which was fed five to ten gallons of 2,4-D solution per acre. Mounted on a truck and operated by two men—one driving the truck—this machine was used successfully to treat 100 miles of drainage and road ditches in which willows were the chief problem.

Growth in many instances ranged to twenty feet in height. Application was at the rate of approximately one and one-half pounds acid per acre. Both an ester and an amine salt were used. Cost, including chemical, varied from \$7.50 to \$9.00 per acre. While good kills appear to have been obtained it will be next midsummer before final results are known. The use of 2,4-D on roadways, both for weeds and woody growth, opens a very large field. If suitable, it should greatly help in keeping such areas free of unsightly and troublesome growth at much less outlay than at present.

The new chemical 2,4-D should not be looked upon as a cure-all for the weed menace. Sound and tried cultural and other recognized farm practices will always remain the basis of effective weed control. Rather 2,4-D comes as additional aid at a time when weeds seem to have gained an upper hand on many farms. As has been mentioned not all weeds are susceptible; some are more susceptible at one stage than another; or variation in their reaction to 2,4-D from one area to another may be due to soil, climate, or other causes not yet determined. With some of the perennial weeds that show considerable resistance complete eradication may follow after several applications, or where cultivation or competitive crops are used along with the chemical. Finally, I like to think of 2,4-D as the forerunner of a number of new and better chemicals that the scientist may offer in the years to come.

Rate to Apply

The following table is based upon recommendations made at the First Western Weed Conference held in Regina, November, 1947, when both Governmental, University, and Company representatives met to pool results and plan for 1948.

Suggested Amounts of 2,4-D Acid per Acre to Use in Crops to Control Annual Weeds

Degree of Susceptibility	Formulation	Cereals	Flax
		Ounces Acid per Acre	Ounces Acid per Acre
Susceptible Weeds	Sodium Salt	6 - 10	5 - 8
	Amine Salt	4 - 7	3 - 6
	Ester	3 - 5	2 - 4
Less Susceptible Weeds	Sodium Salt	8 - 12	7 - 10
	Amine Salt	6 - 10	5 - 6
	Ester	4 - 7	3 - 4

NOTE 1—The lower amounts of acid should only be used when weed growth is very young and tender. As growth advances the dosage should be increased, therefore the amounts of acid to use are given as a range.

NOTE 2—Where the esters and amines are used at the higher dosages some damage to flax may result.

NOTE 3—Treatment with 2,4-D should not be made until cereal plants are 5 inches (flax 4 ins.) high, or after cereal crops have reached the late blade (flax late bud) stage.

Russian Harvest

SOVIET estimates of the 1947 wheat harvest in Russia place the crop at about 1,465,000,000 bushels, somewhat larger than the 1,400,000,000-bushel crop of the United States. The annual pre-war average wheat production was 1,371,000,000 bushels, although in 1937 Russia produced 1.7 billion bushels and in 1938 her yield was 1.5 billion bushels.

We do not have figures available for Russia's production of coarse grains, of which she has recently undertaken, by trade agreement, to supply Britain with 500,000 tons. She has, however, undertaken to supply eastern Europe with

740,000 metric tons (2,204 pounds) of grain, of which 200,000 tons will go to Czechoslovakia, 300,000 to Poland, 140,000 to Finland, and 100,000 to Denmark.



"Must be Uncle Looie—We never could get him to shut up."

PEACE TOWER

Continued from page 13

contrary—we were a backwoods capital. Now we are a world capital. People study us to get the overtones from Britain, watch our ways to see which way the cat will jump in the United States. For several years Russia thought enough of us to keep two full-time Tass men in Ottawa, and even now there is a career Soviet scribe in the Gallery. American papers are far more concerned than formerly; and despite the alertness and vigilance of the Canadian Press in sending everything of interest to United States on their wires across the line, the Associated Press now thinks highly enough of Parliament Hill to keep a full-time man there.

Of course the great bulk of our writers go full-time on our own Canadian news. There is enough of that to keep any bureau busy. What actually happens is that the papers concentrate on what is of interest to them. Thus western journalists keep abreast of wheat and cattle and other prairie items, and watch anything of importance west of the Great Lakes, like a hawk. Maritimers do the same for their interests. The French press retails everything of significance to Quebec, and seizes upon anything pertaining to the French language anywhere. Meanwhile, there are dozens of releases put out every day, and some of them contain news of value to everybody. What is one man's wastebasket item is the next man's headline.

This ought to be an interesting session. Prime Minister Mackenzie King, after a record unparalleled in Canadian history, is reputedly moving on. For him, the Long Shadows at the end of the day are already hitting him in the face, and he is ready to move on now to his much-mooted memoirs. Meanwhile, King's retirement is the other parties' opportunity. How much statesmanship, and how much politics are we going to get in 1948? How much of a member's speech will be for the good of the country or the community, and how much for the good of the party and the politician, will be up to the gentle reader to decide. Science, I believe, has ways of separating heat from light. So have the Press Gallery. This winter we shall spend much of our time separating the heat from the light. The hot air we'll keep right here on The Hill, where it belongs. We'll try to pass along only the light.

Killing Insects from the Air

THE control of insects by spraying from the air, made possible by the discovery of DDT, was first announced to U.S. military officials in October, 1943. Formerly, dry dusts only were used because of the weight of liquid material. The ability of DDT to make poisonous a large volume of liquid solution enabled spraying to be used. First proved against mosquitoes, air spraying was later found effective in protecting military forces against insects and insect-borne diseases. It has since been extended to the control of various insects, protecting man and farm crops in many parts of the world. Most important when used against mosquitoes and flies, the principal problem is making the liquid into small enough particles to secure uniform distribution. Recently developed equipment uses wind driven pumps to pressure the poisonous liquid into a cylindrical boom under the plane wings. The spray is forced through small openings in these booms and strikes an almost flat bar slightly behind the boom. The bar breaks the spray into fine particles and helps to control the rate of flow, along with changes in pressure and size and number of openings in the boom.

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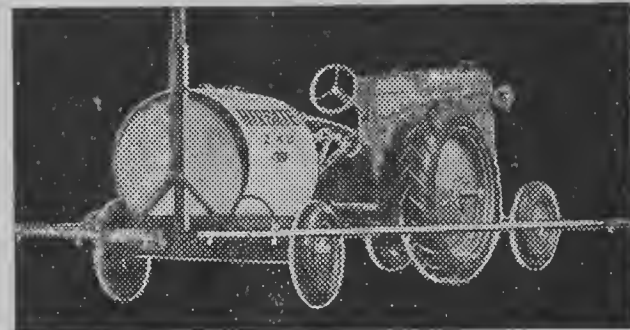
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TWENTY-FIVE years ago, when the late George F. Chipman began to write about horticulture and particularly about fruit growing, in the columns of The Country Guide (then the Grain Growers' Guide), the raising of fruit trees was a pretty precarious business. The Dominion Experimental Station at Morden had been in operation only a few years, and there were very few varieties of any kind of fruit of proven adaptability to conditions in the Canadian prairie provinces.

Some of the Russian varieties of standard apples were being tried with indifferent success, as well as some of the older crabapples imported from eastern areas. A considerable amount of extremely valuable work had been done in the Dakotas and mid-western States by a few of the stalwarts of America's pioneer prairie horticulture, and from these enthusiasts and plant breeders had come a few very welcome seedlings and hybrids, mostly of crabapples and plums.

The fact has been repeatedly stressed in these columns that interested horticulturists today in the prairie provinces owe lasting gratitude to those persistent enthusiasts scattered here and there throughout the three provinces who, year after year, kept planting and grafting new varieties in their fruit gardens, and nursing along new crops of promising seedlings. These men and women, in the face of extreme climatic difficulty and what was sometimes the keenest disappointment, still retained their faith and enthusiasm. It is to them, no less than to the official plant breeders and experimenters, that we owe much of the progress that has been made. Without their individual experiments in addition to a willingness to co-operate with government institutions in the testing of new varieties, we would be much less advanced horticulturally than we are.

There is still a long way to go before fruit growing reaches the stage in many areas where regular crops of fruit can be expected year after year and trees remain healthy until old age overtakes them. Our severe winter cold and the damage that can be done by late spring frosts, as well as early snows and winter cold provide hazards which challenge, and only too often nullify, the very best efforts of the very best growers.

Another example of this came to our attention not long ago, and undoubtedly could be duplicated in many farm orchards as a result of the 1947 season. Some years ago we visited the attractive farm of J. R. Blades, Ohaton, Alberta. Mr. Blades takes a keen interest in his fruit garden, in addition to which the farmstead is nicely laid out and is unusually attractive. In a recent letter, he told us that in 1947 his fruit, both in the orchard and the wild fruit of the surrounding district, was a failure. "It was one of the worst we have known,"

HORTICULTURE



Success and Failure

Despite disappointments fruit gardens are better, safer and more appreciated year by year

he said. "We had a few crabapples and Opata plums, but most of the trees got the worst setback of the last eight years, due to late spring frosts. My apricots, which were 12 feet high, had to be cut out . . . but we hope next year will be more fortunate." We hope so too.

Another interested and faithful fruit grower whom we hear from occasionally is Thomas Scaife, Marquette, Manitoba.

Thomas Scaife, Marquette, Man., picks a heavily laden tree of standard apples, variety not stated.

Mr. Scaife recently sent us two or three snapshots of his orchard, one of which is reproduced here. In this picture, Mr. Scaife is picking apples from a tree of a standard variety. It was "very heavily laden with large, very firm-fleshed apples." Though the picture was taken in September, Mr. Scaife informed us that there were some apples still on the tree until the end of October. It was so heavily laden that it had to have support to keep the branches from breaking down.

Mr. Scaife is an enthusiast. He said, "There are so many good varieties of fruit that could be grown in this climate. How it adds to the appearance of the home and the pleasure one gets out of it! Every farm home should have some fruit trees. It is surprising how few people know that these fruits can be grown here. I think grafting has the biggest surprise for most of the visitors. They can't figure out how you can grow half a dozen or more different varieties of fruit on one tree."

And so they continue through years of failure and good crops. By the combined efforts of all, progress is recorded annually and new trees planted are just a little surer of bearing fair crops of ever increasing quality.

Fruit for Northeastern Saskatchewan

ONLY a comparatively few varieties of fruit are generally adaptable over the prairies, especially in the northern parts of the three provinces where, in addition to hardness of a variety, adequate shelter and the development of a good snow cover are almost essential.

R. H. Anderson, supervisor of illustration stations at the Dominion Experimental Station, Melfort, Saskatchewan, draws attention to the fact that at Birch Hills, where an illustration orchard is well protected on all sides, there has been no evidence of winter killing, even with varieties generally considered only semi-hardy. Varieties of apples and apple crabs such as Hyer No. 12, Ros-thern No. 9 and No. 15, and Rescue have been tested at several places in northeastern Saskatchewan, and only Rescue is considered hardy enough for general use, notwithstanding that the others may have produced heavily for several years at a number of stations.

Among the crabapple varieties, those that have proved hardy include Osman, Robin, Dolgo, Florence, Anaros, and Carlos, which have also produced consistently except during very dry seasons. Mr. Anderson says that the Sylvia has produced well at most of the stations, but in one or two locations suffers from fire blight. Amur killed out after producing for several years.

There are quite a few apple-crab hybrids that have been tested. Only four seem to have proved useful for general planting. These include Rescue, already mentioned, in addition to Trail, Piotosh, and Rosilda.

Mr. Anderson also reports that fair crops of plums have also been secured from such hardy varieties as Assiniboine, Dandy, Mammoth, and Bounty.

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Other varieties such as McRobert, Ojibwa, and Pembina are not fully hardy in all locations but have produced large, delicious fruit where they have done well. Dandy is an early bloomer, and unless another variety such as Wilson River is planted as a pollenizer, it may not set a crop.

Sand-cherries and cherry-plum hybrids bear more consistently in north-eastern Saskatchewan than do the plums, though none seem to be perfectly hardy. Nevertheless, it is recommended that a few varieties such as Opata, Dura, Sapa, Tom Thumb, and Morden 119 have sufficient merit to be included in farm orchards.

Pruning Trees and Shrubs

DONE properly, pruning is an art requiring precise knowledge of the growing habits of the species or variety and an understanding of its fruiting habits as well as an idea of just what is wanted by the owner. In view of these important considerations, it is often better in the case of ornamental trees and shrubs, not to prune at all, than to attempt it without the proper knowledge.

Nevertheless, pruning can often be used to advantage to help shape a tree or shrub, to eliminate weak branches, to let air and sunlight into the interior of a dense growing plant; and, of course, to remove dead or dying branches and to repair unsightly wounds which may lead to rotting of the wood and the weakening of trunk or main branches.

Some shrubs, such as lilacs, should be pruned after the flowering season, but it is a safe general rule that the pruning of trees and many shrubs should be done before the growing season commences. Generally, also, it is better to begin pruning while the tree is small, and correct it as it grows, than to perform major operations on large trees; provided one prunes only where necessary.

The most common mistake made in pruning is to cut off large or small branches leaving a stub protruding from the main branch or trunk. Cuts should be made close to the parent stem, so as to leave a clean, smooth surface as close to the trunk as convenient. This will mean that the cut will be made through the somewhat swollen area at the base of the branch; and if cuts over one and one-half to two inches in diameter are painted, the wound will grow over quite rapidly.

Effect of Wet Snow

PRAIRIE gardens are sometimes visited by a fairly heavy snow in September, which, while rarely damaging evergreen trees, is likely to be hard on poplars, willows, elms and many fruit trees. John Walker, Superintendent of the Dominion Forest Nursery Station, Indian Head, recently recalled the blanket of wet snow from four to six inches in depth which damaged a great many trees in September, 1946, including nearly all poplars, cottonwood, golden willow, Siberian elms, most kinds of apples, several species of plums, Russian olive, European red elder, several different kinds of maple, dogwood, buffalo-berry, hydrangea and Siberian currant.

If a farm shelterbelt is very extensive and damage from this or other causes occurs, it may be impracticable to thoroughly repair any damage that is done, but to the extent that it is feasible, it is well to remove all broken branches by means of a clean cut made before growth begins in the spring, and as early in the dormant season as possible, and to paint over the ends of large wounds with some kind of protective covering which should be free of turpentine. A satisfactory paint for the treatment of all tree wounds is made from white lead and raw linseed oil with a little lamp black to color the mixture an inconspicuous dark grey.

SHRUBS FOR THE GARDEN

By Dr. C. F. PATTERSON
University of Saskatchewan

SHRUBS form the base of the plantings in a well planned decorative garden. Whether the area to be treated is large or small, shrubs should make up a goodly portion of the material used.

Perhaps the most popular group are the lilacs. The Korean lilac (*Syringa dilatata*) is a very dependable, early-flowering, graceful form with very large and long racemes of pink flowers. Following this lilac in season of bloom are the common lilac (*Syringa vulgaris*) and the French lilacs. The French lilacs are preferable to the common lilac in that they bloom much earlier in the life of the plant and have greater variety in flower color. They are obtainable in colors from pure white to deep wine, and from pale lilac to violet. A long list of varieties of this lilac is obtainable.

Blooming soon after the French lilacs are the Hungarian lilac (*S. josikaea*) and the Late lilac (*S. villosa*). Both are purple flowered. The former grows to a height of six to eight feet and the latter to a height of 10 to 12 feet. A later blooming lilac and one with very long, loose and branched racemes is the Japanese or Tree lilac (*S. japonica*). The plant of this species may reach a height of 15 feet or more and the flowers are cream.

In the honeysuckles, the Tartarian, Manchurian, Sweetberry and Albert's are very hardy and should be given prominence in the prairie garden. The most common form is the Tartarian, plants of which may reach eight to 10 feet in height. The flower color ranges from very pale pink to deep pink and red. The Manchurian form has flowers that are deep cream or pale yellow in color and has darker foliage than the Tartarian forms. Its height is about the same as that of the Tartarian. The Sweetberry honeysuckle, too, has pale yellow flowers, but it is a lower growing and more compact bush, with brown bark and large blue fruits. Albert's honeysuckle is a low-growing, very compact plant with recurving branches and small linear leaves and pink fragrant flowers.

In the spireas, the pikow (*S. piko-wiensis*), the oriental (*S. sericea*) and the Germander (*S. chamaedryfolia*) are the most dependable. All are white flowered.

The caraganas are unsurpassed for drought resistance and hardiness and offer suitable material for prairie planting. Apart from the well known Siberian Pea-Tree or common caragana, are the Russian Pea-Tree, the Dwarf Pea-Tree and Lorberg's caragana. The Russian Pea-Tree grows to a height of about five feet and has recurving branches. The Dwarf Pea-Tree grows to a height of about three feet and makes a very compact plant of fine texture. Lorberg's caragana grows to a height of five to seven feet and has very fine lacy foliage. While possessing some of the characters of a caragana, the Salt-bush (*Halodendron halimodendron*) is not a caragana. It is a very desirable purple-flowered shrub growing to a height of five feet, however.

Hardy roses are among the finest hardy shrubs for garden decoration. A few satisfactory forms and varieties are: Double yellow—Harrison's yellow and Persian yellow; Double red—Hansa, and John McNab; Double pink—Dr. Merkeley, Betty Bland, Kamschatka and Tetonkaha; Double white—Mrs. John McNab; Single cream—Alika.

A few miscellaneous shrubs that should not be overlooked are as follows; Russian almond, Peking cotoneaster, Shubby cinquefoil, Tartarian and Amur maples, crabapples, plums and Mountain ash.

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HOW MUCH RENT FOR A FARM?

Continued from page 7

the straw be left at the termination of the lease for the incoming tenant. Most tenants are of the opinion that the straw is theirs and they can do what they like with it. Many land owners allow the tenant to have all of the native hay, unless there is quite a bit of hay land on the farm. Where land is seeded down to grasses and legumes the landlord then is generally paid for his share of the hay, and in many cases supplies a share of all of the seed for seeding the land down to grass.

WHERE the tenant has livestock and wishes to grow feed for them, the rental for the land utilized for growing feed in any year is sometimes computed on the basis of what the field would have produced had it been sown to some grain crop and threshed. For instance, if oats were grown on that farm in that year and yielded 30 bushels to the acre, and the condition of the oat land is in a similar condition to the land growing feed for livestock, then it would be assumed that this land would also have yielded 30 bushels of oats to the acre, of which 10 bushels to the acre would belong to the land owner on a one-third share crop basis. Thus the additional rent for the land growing feed can be computed. This basis of computing rental should always be agreed to at the beginning of the term of the lease, or at the beginning of each season, and not when the rent is due.

Likewise it is often difficult to compute the rental value of pasture land. When conditions are dry the value of the pasture is less than when moisture is abundant and thus often a cash rental for pasture land is not satisfactory. One method of computing pasture rental is known as the "Acre Offset Lease," in which the uncultivated land is estimated to be equal to a certain number of acres of cultivated land. Thus, 100 acres of pasture land might be considered equal in value to 25 acres of cultivated land and the rental for the 100 acres of pasture land would be equal to the rental received from 25 acres of cultivated land. Not any special 25 acres, but based on an average rental received for all cultivated land in that year, including the land in summerfallow. Thus, if there were 300 acres of cultivated land on the farm and the third share of crop amounted to \$900 from all the cultivated land, this would be \$3 per acre rental for that year and the value of the pasture rental for that year would be 25 acres times \$3 per acre, or \$75 for the 100 acres of pasture land.

IN all share rental arrangements the division of returns from the sale of crops and livestock should be in the proportion to the contributions made by

each party. A table is appended which illustrates how the division of the crops on a grain farm might be made according to what the land owner and the tenant may contribute to the enterprise. It is possible to allocate relative values for the different contributions that are necessary in grain farming so that almost any kind of proposition might be worked out, according to what each party may contribute. The party contributing the land and paying taxes should receive from 30 to 33 1/3 per cent. Man labor, including board of same, is worth about 16 1/2 per cent; power, which includes both horse and tractor labor, and feed and fuel, about 25 per cent; equipment, around eight per cent; seed, 10 per cent; twine, 1 1/2 per cent, and threshing about nine per cent. These are only relative values but give a fair idea how any rental share might be worked out, and the production of the farm divided according to what the land owner and tenant may contribute.

It is our opinion that when the land owner also owns all the equipment, horses and other power, it is better, as a rule, for him to sell the horses and equipment to the tenant than to lease them to him for more than one or two years. He may sell them on terms at a nominal price and at a low interest rate, and then the tenant becomes the owner of the equipment and power and receives a larger share of the returns from the farm. The land owner may require an additional share of crop until the machinery is paid for. There is less chance for dispute and misunderstanding if the tenant is wearing out and breaking his own equipment rather than that of the landlord.

With the introduction of the combine-harvester, some difficulties have arisen where the lease requires the land owner to pay a portion of the threshing expense. In that case the tenant must cut the crop with a binder and stook it at his own expense. Where the crop is combined, this includes the cutting and stooking. We note that where this problem has arisen in North Dakota the settlement in some cases has been made on the assumption that one-third of the cost of combining equals the value of cutting and stooking the crop, and the two-thirds represents the cost of threshing. If the rate for combining is \$3 per acre, then only \$2 per acre would be considered as the portion covered in the lease as the threshing cost, of which the land owner would pay his share.

WITH the introduction of specialty crops, new problems in leasing land have arisen. Most specialty crops require more labor than the conventional grain crops and often special equipment. To introduce new crops it is sometimes necessary for the party promoting the special crop to lease suitable land, such as good summerfallow, on which to grow the special crop and, as a rule, pay a cash rent for the land. For crops like field peas, which are handled by the regular farm machinery, the third-share of crop to the land



Saskatchewan readers will identify the background as a headland in Last Mountain Lake, but they will be puzzled at the appearance of the Queen Mary in these waters. Page 74 explains.

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is an efficient and economical source of these two vitamins and is recommended both for the pregnant female and the young. "Vadol" Type A contains 1200 Int. Units vitamin A and 200 A.O.A.C. (chick) Units vitamin D per gram.

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owner still applies, but in crops like sugar beets, sunflowers, canning corn and potatoes where the labor requirement is high, a share-of-crop arrangement is more difficult to arrive at. In the case of sugar beets and potatoes, the landlord may receive from one-seventh to one-fifth share of the crop. As a rule the land owner must pay for the delivery of his share of the crop from the field to the shipping point or warehouse. In growing specialty crops where all the expenses are divided equally between tenant and landlord, they usually divide the crop on a 50-50 basis.

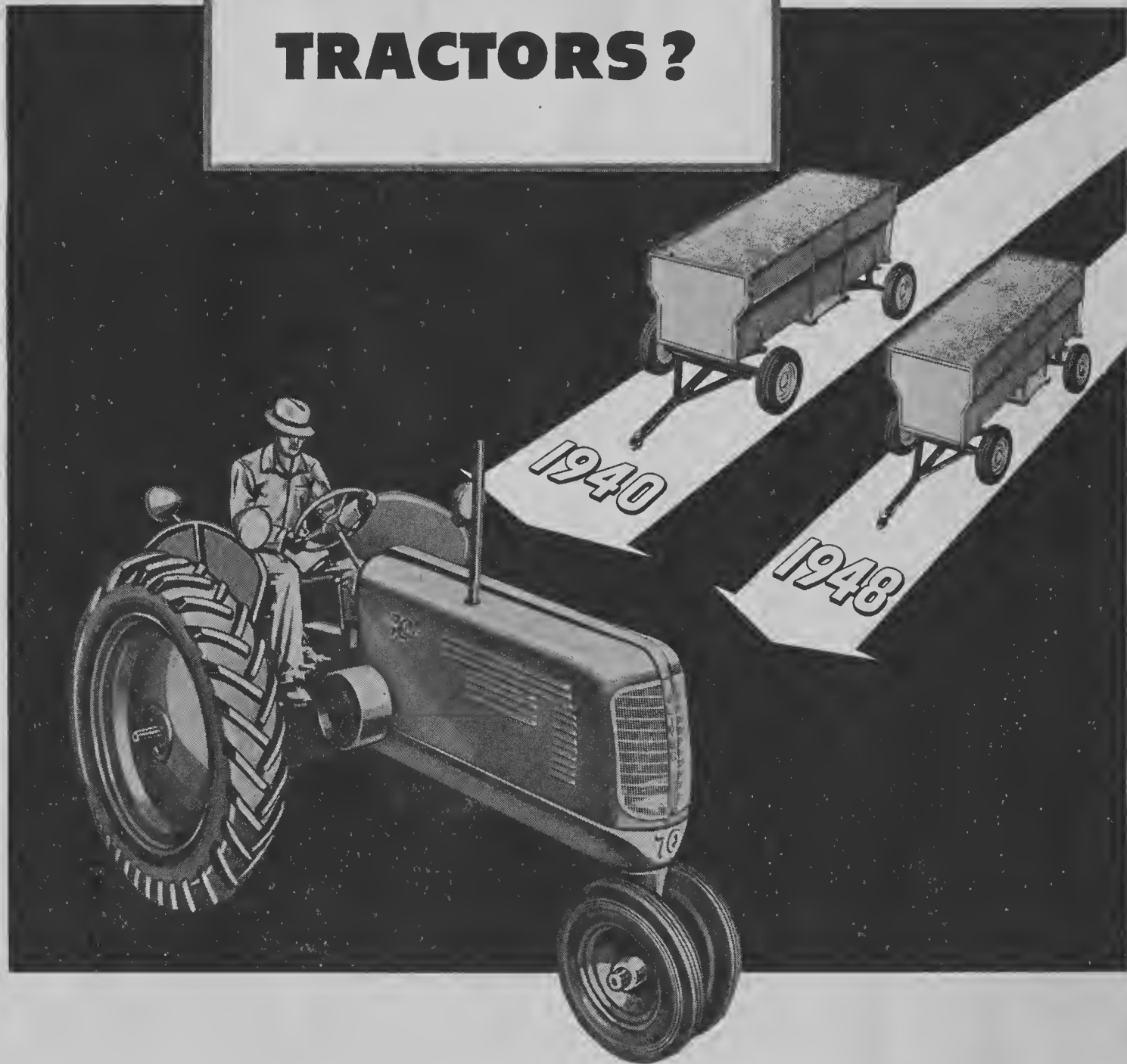
Then, too, there are cases where a farm operator wishes to take livestock on shares rather than to go into additional debt for them, and where another party is willing to lease him the livestock for a share of the returns. In the case of cattle, the owner supplies the grade females and a purebred herd sire and receives a half share in the undivided increase, deaths in the original females being first made up out of the undivided increase. Settlement is generally arrived at every three years in one of two ways—either the owner has first choice, the renter second choice and then each takes alternative choice until the increase is divided between them, or the tenant divides the increase into what he considers two equal groups, giving the owner the choice of whichever group he wishes to take.

A similar arrangement is often made with sheep, but division of the increase is made each fall or at the most every second year, the owner, of course, retaining full ownership of the original herd or flock supplied to the renter. If the increase that is jointly owned is sold, the proceeds are divided. In the case of pigs, the owner generally supplies a sow or sows and either gets one-quarter of the increase or two pigs raised to market weight of each litter. As a rule arrangements of this kind are only temporary and as soon as the renter gets sufficient stock from his share to meet his requirements, he no longer wants to rent the stock and the owner has to find another renter or sell his stock.

In the case of purebred registered stock where the investment of the owner is considerably higher, though the renter contributes nothing more than in the case of grades, the rental shares are quite often somewhat different. In registered beef cattle, the owner sometimes demands full ownership of the first calf of the first heifer after which all other offspring are owned jointly and periodically divided equally. In the case of dairy cattle, the owner generally takes a half share of the purebred increase and one-eighth share of the returns from milk and cream sold. This is in the case where the renter supplies all labor, feed and shelter for the livestock, the owner supplying only the females and herd sire. In the case of purebred cattle, the owner generally controls the breeding operations and requires that the herd be maintained under the accredited herd system for the control of tuberculosis, and may even require blood testing. The tenant must be a good livestock man for such ventures to succeed and the owner must be equally well informed.

ALL rental arrangements present problems in human relations. If both parties look on the joint project with the object of obtaining the highest profitable production possible from the farm and maintain fertility of the land and the upkeep of buildings, and if they divide the returns on a fair basis, in the proportion to which each party contributes, the project has some possibility of success and permanence. Too many endeavor to "chisel" as much as they can from the other party and the tenant is in the best position to do this.

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How much should you pay for a tractor—or any piece of farm machinery?

ANSWER: Enough to get a good one!

Oliver Tractors are not the lowest in price. In the face of rising labor and material costs we could not maintain old prices without sacrificing quality. We refused to do that!

However, you can now buy Oliver equipment for *less grain, less beef, less cotton*, less of any farm commodity than at any time in history. Only about three-fourths as much of these farm products are needed to buy a tractor now as were needed in 1940.

We are glad that this is so. We are glad that the income of the American farmer has increased so much relatively. We are glad that our own increases in manufacturing efficiency have enabled us to hold our comparable prices *down*. The Oliver Corporation, Regina, Sask.; Calgary, Alta.; Saskatoon, Sask.; Edmonton, Alta.; Winnipeg, Man.

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**WOOD'S MILKER IS THE ONE TO BUY -
CANADIAN MANUFACTURE MEANS LOWER
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WOOD'S

Yes Mr. Farmer, **WOOD'S MILKER** is the best value for your money. Canadian manufacture means you save import charges—**ALL** your money goes into milker. What's also important—parts and service are always available immediately. Wood's experience and engineering as Canada's largest makers of electrical farm equipment, combine to give you a milker that is gentler in action, easy to clean, and more helpful in keeping your herd up to production. Get our catalog and find out about its many exclusive features—how the **WOOD'S MILKER** can cut your milking time and work in half. Electric or gas engine drive. Write for catalog today.

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although some landlords take their pound of flesh when there is only one pound to take.

In the older regions where tenancy is common and of long standing, the laws and legal contracts have been developed so that both the tenant and the landlord are protected as much as possible. The tenant is given security for a number of years providing he does his part. If he improves the farm or buildings he must be paid at the termination of his lease for these improvements. If the farm or buildings have deteriorated in any way during his tenure he must pay the landlord for the loss. In England, soil fertility is

included in this inventory. In Canada, neither party is protected in the same way, as yet.

A good farm, purchased at its real value and properly managed, has proven to be as sound as most other forms of investment over a number of years. It requires a good operator under good management, the same as any other investment, but is less likely to get it. At present our leases and laws leave much to be desired. They discourage the investment of money in land by those who have capital, and dishearten tenants who desire security and who want to farm, but lack sufficient capital to buy satisfactory land.

Outline of Share Renting on Grain Farms

Tenant's share of grain	Owner's share of grain	What Tenant Furnishes	What Owner Furnishes (Land includes payment of taxes)
One-Eighth	Seven-Eighths	Half man labor and board.	Land, machinery, work horses, half man labor, feed, seed, operating expenses.
One-Sixth	Five-Sixths	All man labor, not including board.	Land, machinery, work horses, feed, seed, operating expenses and board of tenant.
One-Quarter	Three-Quarters	All man labor, including board, one-fourth twine and one-fourth cash threshing expenses.	Land, machinery, work horses, feed, seed, three-quarters twine and three-quarters cash threshing expenses.
One-Third	Two-Thirds	All man labor, including board, one-third twine and one-third cash threshing expenses, machinery or horses.	Land, machinery or work horses, feed, seed, two-thirds twine and two-thirds cash threshing expenses.
One-Third	Two-Thirds	Man labor, including board, half feed, and seed.	Land, machinery, work horses, half feed and seed, all cash twine and threshing expenses.
One-Half	One-Half	All man labor, including board, machinery, horses, feed, half twine and half cash threshing expenses.	Land, seed, half twine and one-half cash threshing expenses.
Two-Thirds	One-Third	Man labor, machinery, horses, seed, feed, twine, cash threshing expenses.	Land.
Three-Quarters	One-Quarter	Man labor, including board, machinery, work horses, feed, seed, twine, cash threshing expenses.	Land—usually less desirable land due to lack of improvements, remoteness from markets, or low productivity.

U.S. Market for Canadian Farm Products

CANADA and the United States are each others best customer. For the first nine months of 1947, we imported from the U.S. source goods to the value of \$1,468,198,000. For the same period, Canada exported to the United States goods valued at \$732,979,000.

By the recent Geneva Trade Agreement, which came into force on January 1, but is subject to ratification by the United States Congress and the Canadian Parliament as far as these two countries are concerned, United States tariffs against Canadian farm products are very substantially reduced. These reductions will affect a considerable portion of our important farm output.

Canadian trade has always been much influenced by American tariff policy. Canada benefited from the Underwood Tariff, which was in force from 1913 to 1921, to a considerable extent, her exports to that market increasing from \$140 million in 1912-1913 to \$542 million in 1920-1921. Higher duties under the Fordney-McCumber Tariff, in force from 1922-1930, decreased our exports to the United States. The very high Smoot-Hawley tariff of 1930, cut our exports of farm, lumber and fish products to the United States very sharply. In 1935, an agreement provided for the exchange of most-favored-nation treatment, and many concessions were made on both sides. A new schedule was signed in 1938, by which tariffs on many items were reduced, some of them to

the extent of 50 per cent. Concessions were granted on 202 United States tariff items, covering 83 per cent of Canadian exports to that country in 1937. On 107 items, a 50 per cent reduction was secured, and these included lumber, shingles, pulp and paper, horses, cattle, hog products, fish, ferro-alloys and some manufactured goods.

By the new agreement, effective January 1, an easier entry to the United States will be effected for Canadian farm products, some of which are as follows: The high Smoot-Hawley rate of 1930 being shown first in brackets and the 1938 rate second in brackets: Maple sugar two cents per pound (6—3 cents); barley 7½ cents per bushel (20—15 cents); oats four cents per bushel (16—8 cents); bran and shorts imported directly 2½ per cent (10—5 per cent); screenings and scalplings of grain 2½ per cent (10—5 per cent); sweet clover seed two cents per pound (8—4 cents); certified seed potatoes 37½ cents per cwt., with quota increased by one million bushels to 2,500,000 bushels (75—37½ cents); turnips and rutabagas eight cents (25—12.5 cents); hay \$1.25 per ton (\$5.00—\$2.50); calf and kip leather, 12½ per cent (15—15 per cent).

It is reported by the Department of Trade and Commerce in Ottawa that concessions have been obtained by Canada on practically every item in the United States tariff of which Canada is the principal supplier.

Brand NEW for '48

FORD *Bonus Built* TRUCKS



Bonus Built—THE AMAZING RESULT OF AN ENGINEERING PRINCIPLE . . . and FORD Trucks Have It!

***Bonus Built* FOR EXTRA STRENGTH!** Every single one of the great new Ford Trucks for '48 is designed and built with *extra strength* in every vital part—that's *Bonus Built*. But that is only *part* of this vital truck building principle . . .

***Bonus Built* FOR WORK RESERVES!** This *extra strength* provides WORK RESERVES that pay off for truck operators in two important, money-saving ways . . .

FIRST—These *Bonus Built* WORK RESERVES give Ford Trucks a *greater range of use* by permitting them to handle loads beyond the normal call of duty. Ford Trucks are *not* limited to doing one single, specific job.

SECOND—These same WORK RESERVES allow Ford Trucks to relax on the job . . . to do their jobs more easily, with less strain and less wear. Thus, Ford *Bonus Built* Trucks last *longer* because they work *more easily*.

Here's the top truck value of the year. See your Ford and Monarch Dealer now about the great new line of Ford *Bonus Built* Trucks for '48. Don't settle for less—get the truck that's *Bonus Built*. It's Ford!

*BONUS: "Something given in addition to what is usual or strictly due."
—Webster's Dictionary



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MORE FORD TRUCKS SOLD IN CANADA THAN ANY OTHER MAKE



There are more Bolivar Chicks sold than any strain in B.C.

THERE MUST BE A REASON

They are 100% R.O.P. Sired, which means all chicks produced at our plant are sired by R.O.P. Approved males bred from certified hens with official records averaging well over 225 eggs per year. There is no better way to offset present high feed prices than raise high producing stock.

36 years at your service — Since 1912

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R.O.P. Breeding Farm and Hatchery operated under Government supervision.



PRINGLE QUALITY BABY CHICKS

Quality in Baby Chicks and resulting high egg production were never so important as this season. Successful poultrymen and farmers look to the Pringle record of careful selection of breeding stock over the years as their best guarantee. By ordering now you get priority on your shipping date. So Pick Your Date for '48.

	1948 Alberta Chick Prices		
	R.O.P.	Sired	
White Leghorns	16.00	8.50	4.25
W. Leg. Pullets	32.00	16.50	8.25
N.H. Rks. Reds	18.00	9.50	4.75
N.H., Rocks and Red Pullets	30.00	15.50	7.75
Approved			
N. Hampshires	16.00	8.50	4.25
N.H. Pullets	28.00	14.50	7.25
Leg.-Hamp. Crossbred Chicks	16.00	8.50	4.25
Leg.-Hamp. Crossbred Pullets	30.00	15.50	7.75
Leg. Cockerels 3.00	Hvy. Cockerels	9.00	

For B.C. prices write our Chilliwack Hatchery.
Oil Brooders: "Silent Slouk" \$27.50; "Buckeye" \$23.70. Immediate delivery.

The 1948 Pringle Catalog and Flock Record Book mailed on receipt of order or on request.

ORDER NOW FROM ABOVE PRICES

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New Hampshires and
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Order Chicks Early

Write for our Annual Catalog and
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J. H. MUFFORD & SONS

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"The Firm of Over 40 Years Standing"



FREE—Folder showing details of Queen Oil
Burning Brooder Stove with Superflame
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DON'T TAKE A CHANCE

on wasting feed with poor chicks this year. Be sure of the chicks you buy. Buy balanced breeding. Buy Top Notch Chicks. Get chicks that live, grow fast, mature quickly into heavy producers. We have the following pure breeds to choose from. White Leghorns, Anconas, Black Minorcas, Brown Leghorns, Barred Rocks, White Rocks, New Hampshires, Rhode Island Reds, White Wyandottes, Light Sussex, Black Australorps, Jersey White Giants. Also 12 Hybrid crosses. Send for Free Catalog and 1948 prices. All chicks are from Government Approved Pullorum tested breeders.

Top Notch Chick Hatcheries

Guelph, Ontario.

POULTRY

Conducted by Prof. W. J. RAE, University of Saskatchewan



[Photo: Nat. Film Board]
Early chicks will pay off again this year on all early layers after September first.

Production of Hatching Eggs

A MASH designed for the production of market eggs will not be of much use as a breeders' mash. There is one chief difference between these two mashes and that is the vitamin content of the latter. Once an egg is laid, there is nothing that can be done to increase its hatching power. Whatever is to be done must be accomplished before the egg is laid. Even then a certain length of time is required to build up the body reserves of the hen so that she can transmit these vitamins in sufficient quantities to produce strong, healthy chicks. For this reason, the breeders' mash must be fed for at least a month prior to saving eggs if we are to obtain good hatchability.

There are, of course, other factors which have a direct bearing upon hatchability. Care of the eggs prior to setting will influence hatchability. The eggs should be collected at least three times, and preferably five times a day. When collected, the eggs should be held in an open wire basket so that they will cool quickly. Eggs held in a closed container will deteriorate more quickly than if provided with good air circulation. The following morning, the eggs should be stored in egg cases large end up. Before storing, remove those with brittle and irregular shells, as well as the small and very large ones. These eggs can be used for household consumption.

If fertility is poor, check on the males in the pens. Poor fertility can be caused by either too few or too many males. There should be five to six males per 100 hens for the light breeds and six to eight for the heavier breeds. The use of partitions about 18 inches high has proven to be satisfactory if there is too much interference between the males. At this late date, it may prove disastrous to add another male or two to the pen, as this usually results in a great deal of fighting.

Prepare Your Brooder House Now

It is not too early to think about preparation for the baby chicks even though their time of arrival may still be a few weeks away. How much better it is to have everything in readiness well in advance rather than to do a rush job the day before their arrival. First of all, check over the brooder house for any repairs. Replace any broken glass or torn cotton in the windows and check the insulation between the walls. By removing the top inside board, you are able to see whether or not the shavings

have settled. If this has happened, refill and replace the board. Next, sweep down the walls and scrape the floor, after which a coat of whitewash or a white casein paint should be applied.

Set up the brooder stove in the centre of the house. To reduce the fire hazard, set the stove on a sheet of galvanized iron or bricks. Now start the fire in the stove to make sure all is in working order. The wafers and thermometer should be checked for accuracy. Using a pan of water of approximately 100 degrees Fahrenheit, immerse the wafers to make sure they are working properly. If they are in good order, the discs should immediately expand about one-quarter of an inch. If no expansion is noticed, discard the wafers and purchase new ones. Check the thermometer as well in the same pan of water. Using a clinical or some other reliable thermometer keep them close together. After a few minutes, check the two. If they are within a degree of one another, then the brooder thermometer will be satisfactory.

Adjust the damper controls to 95 degrees and, when the walls and floor are completely dry, cover the floor with a liberal amount of litter such as wheat straw.

New Egg Contract

THE following are extracts from the Minister's January announcement on egg export contract prices and quantities:

"The spring price, starting in late January, will be five cents per dozen higher than the 1947 spring price. The fall price, beginning September 1, 1948, will be three and one-half cents above the present fall price, which will continue until toward the end of January, 1949.

"Deliveries during 1948 are estimated at 80,000,000 dozens compared with 86,000,000 dozens actually delivered under the 1947 contract. Details as to the quantities to be stored, frozen or dried before shipment will be worked out and announced to the trade in good time to enable those concerned to make necessary arrangements for storage or processing.

"The original 1947 contract prices were increased in May, 1947, when the increases granted were one and one-half cents per dozen for the spring buying period and three cents for the fall period. Under the new agreement, the previous differential between fall and spring prices, six and one-half cents per dozen is restored."



ORDER NOW

FOR 1948

Early chicks are needed to hold our British Egg contracts in the future.

COLES HATCHERY can supply R.O.P. Sired and approved:

White Leghorns, New Hampshires, Rhode Island Reds, Leghorn-Hampshire Cross, Black Australorp, Light Sussex, Broad Breasted Bronze and Beltsville White Turkey Poults.

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Quality Chicks and Poults.
Catalogs on request.

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WHITE LEGHORN CHICKS

With a Background of Breeding Proven by Progeny Tests.

R.O.P. Sired Pullets.

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R.O.P. wingbanded Cockerels individually or pen pedigreed.

DERREEN POULTRY FARM

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PRAIRIE QUALITY CHICKS

Cash in on the good egg and poultry markets by ordering **PRAIRIE QUALITY** chicks now for delivery in March or early April.

	Net Sexed		Pullets	
	100	50	100	50
W. Leghorns	15.75	8.35	32.00	16.50
B.R. and N.H.	16.75	8.85	30.00	15.50
W. Rocks	16.75	8.85		
Approved				
New Hampshires	15.25	8.10	27.00	14.00
W. Rocks	15.25	8.10		

Heavy Cockerels to March 31, \$8.00; after March 31, \$10 per 100.

W. Leghorn Cockerels, \$3.00 per 100. 100% live arrival and 96% accuracy in pullets guaranteed.

Write for free 1948 calendar.

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NO GUESSING

about egg or poultry markets. Assured of that, then order the right chicks to get you the best prices. The early hatched chicks get them. We've day-olds or started for prompt shipment. Get price list, etc. Don't wait till last minute rush. Contact nearest hatchery agent, or

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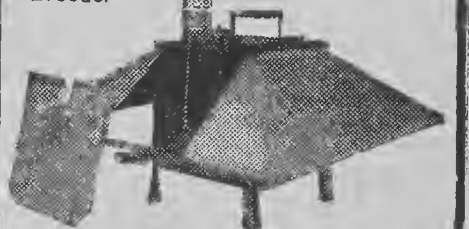
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Brooder

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Green Wood or
Souris Coal.



A Stove for all heating purposes.
Oil, Wood or Electric Brooders are better made for Canadian conditions. Ask your dealer or write
BOLE FEEDS St. Boniface, Man.




THE CHICKS WHICH GIVE RESULTS

AGAIN!

Early chicks are needed to supply fall and winter eggs for the British Market. Place your order NOW and insure delivery of

"THE CHICKS WHICH GIVE RESULTS" on the date you require them. A number of popular breeds and cross breeds available. Write for Price List.

RUMP & SENDALL LTD.
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SCOUTING AROUND

Continued from page 6

He Built A Park Around Him

AS the finest farm house site in Manitoba, I nominate the one on which Dave Paterson of Westbourne has built. It stands on about five acres of land around which the White Mud River makes a hairpin bend. Over most of it grow elm trees as large as any in the province, many of them over 50 feet tall. Under this dappled canopy Mr. Paterson has cut out the underbrush, levelled the surface, and established a sod to make a playground for the children of the nearby village. At the tip of the bend is a wooden bridge picturesquely and fearfully bowed; pioneer version of the famous bridge of Venice. The far corner of the site, cleared of large trees, and overlooking this idyllic playground, is fenced off with white palings, after Paterson's own design, for lawn, house and garden.

The landscaping is no amateur production. Paterson paterfamilias was a professional gardener in Scotland, and doubtless contributed to its form. Dave Paterson's enthusiasm and zeal as a plant hunter had provided the substance. Chief feature is the extent to which native flowering shrubs have been used for decorative effects. As the front entrance discloses the work of a creative artist, so does the garden and orchard in the rear reveal the practical Scot. It's a building site which requires restraint to describe; one whose potentialities have been well developed.

The house at Westbourne marks the second time the Patersons have excelled themselves at home building. Dave Paterson came to Manitoba with his parents in 1892. They settled south of Gladstone on a stretch of grey soil which yielded well for a couple of decades, long enough for them to build an imposing and well planted steading—a show place by early Manitoba standards.

But yields began to fall off and bad times came. In 1933 Dave Paterson moved to his present location to commence all over again. By general agreement the land on the new place was rated as sub-marginal. It was stony and low-lying. But its owner's faith was justified. In every year until the present his summerfallow wheat has averaged 30 bushels per acre. Even flax on old sheep pasture has yielded that high. This year in response to the appeal for expanded flax acreage he sowed 200 acres to that crop, and in spite of an unfavorable summer the average yield was over 14 bushels per acre. Because of his supposed handicap of soil, this farmer has made a special study of cultural methods, with the result that in 1946 he won the Kiwanis Club contest with an essay on soil conservation.

The change in production policy which has taken place on this farm in recent years illustrates a general and regrettable trend. The Patersons had always kept cattle till 1942, and did well with them. A purebred flock of Suffolk sheep was also a main stand-by. The foundation stock came from Birtle when the first owner, a retired naval officer, Hallam by name, packed up on

short notice to go to the first war. The progeny from this flock were in demand from Ontario to British Columbia. In some years as much as \$1,000 worth of breeding stock went out.

But the flock followed the cattle in 1946. Mr. Paterson feels that he is now too old to manhandle sheep himself, and it has become impossible to hire labor with a knack of and a love for stock raising. His 3,000 acres are now rented to a New Canadian who operates it as a straight grain farm, capably I understand. I offer the theory for general comment that the non-British immigration of the first quarter century

definitely set back the cause of livestock farming on the prairie. For every Bakewell or Cruickshanks among our New Canadians there are thousands of them who excel at other things.

Whether I am right or not on this point, Mr. and Mrs. Paterson, declining the lure of warmer climes, remain in the house with the jewelled setting, tending to the raising of the next Dave Paterson who has reached the important age of three.—

P. M. A.

Home-built and All Useful

ED. ALLISON, of Delburne, Alberta, grew registered grain this year for the first time. I passed the field one evening and stopped to look at it. Then I went back to the farmstead nearby to make enquiries and met Allon, his son, just driving in on the tractor pulling a plow and packer. From him I found out how to acquire a farm tractor equipped with a radio. Here is the recipe, not exactly in Allon's own words, but it adds up to about the same thing:

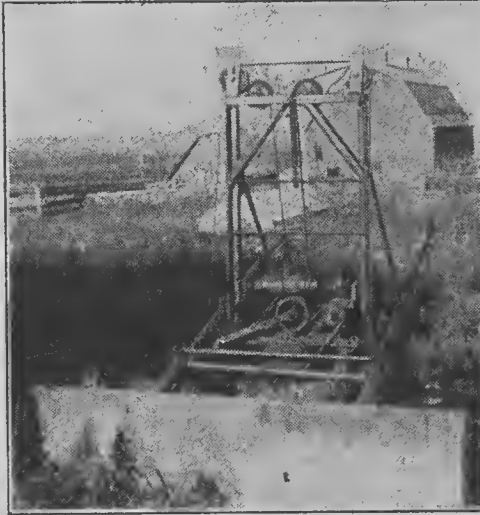
First acquire a farm. Farms can be purchased or rented, but on the whole it is preferable to be born on one and be brought up in the owner's family, since this seems to mean a few additional rights and privileges. Next, it is necessary to buy a car with the radio in it. If you do not own the farm, it is much preferable to have the owner buy the car, and allow you to use it. By the time it is pretty well worn out it won't be worth very much and any piece of equipment it carries will be worth still less. Along about the time the car is wearing out, it is well to persuade the owner of the farm to buy a tractor. It is important to be beforehand in this suggestion, so that by the time the car wears out the tractor will be on the farm and the radio from the car can be taken off and installed in the tractor.

It isn't absolutely necessary that this method be followed in all particulars. It is worth noting, however, that the method followed is exactly the same as in the case of Allon's tractor-radio. The radio is guaranteed to work for three years. Tip: If the tractor makes too much noise for good music appreciation at normal volume, turn the volume up—it won't interfere with the tractor. I understand that two or three of the Allison neighbors also approve of this suggestion.

Father and two sons farm seven quarters at Delburne, and this year there were 350 acres of barley, but only the one field was intended for registration. I hope the crop came off much better than many Alberta crops did this year. This year's variety was Newal, a medium-late barley which seems best suited to the district.

Allon told me that his brother Lowell

Turn to page 72



A tractor driven contrivance made by Lowell Allison, Delburne, Alta., which may be used as a bulldozer or as a manure loader.

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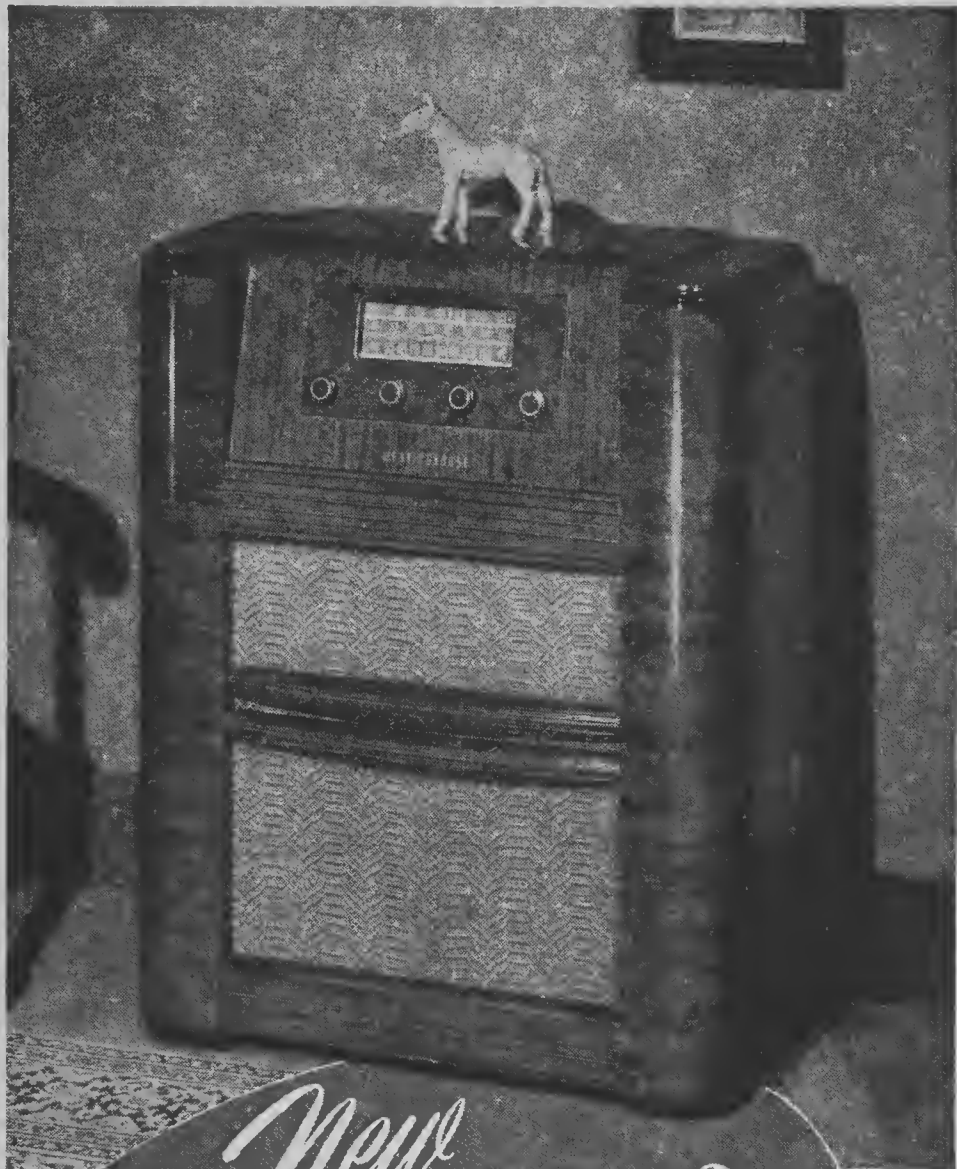
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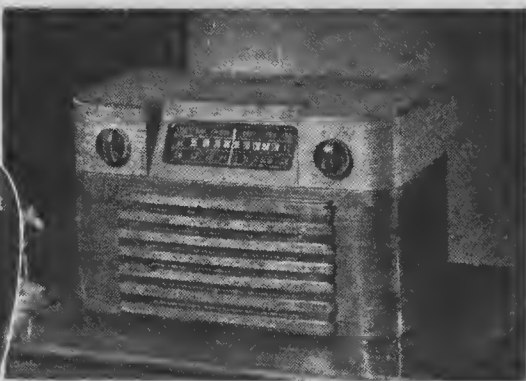
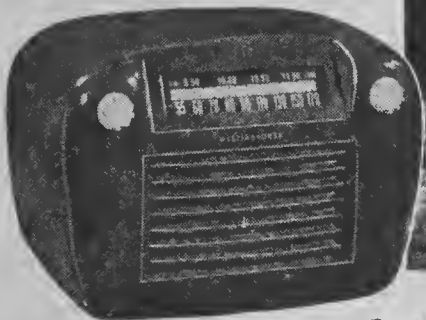
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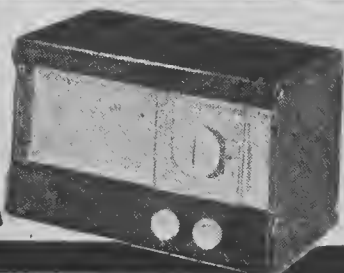
Illustrated above: The "Marlborough," distinguished 6-tube console with all advanced features.

Right: The "Ruralist" . . . 5-tube, Striped walnut. Standard broadcast and two expanded shortwave bands.

Below: The "Mavis" . . . "Airflow" molded plastic. 5-tubes . . . standard broadcast and shortwave.



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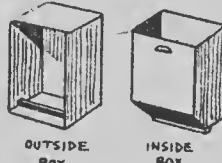
The "Monitor" model in walnut grain plastic. Standard broadcast. Beam power output tubes.

Workshop Jobs You Can Do

Even the inexperienced person can make many useful items with a few tools

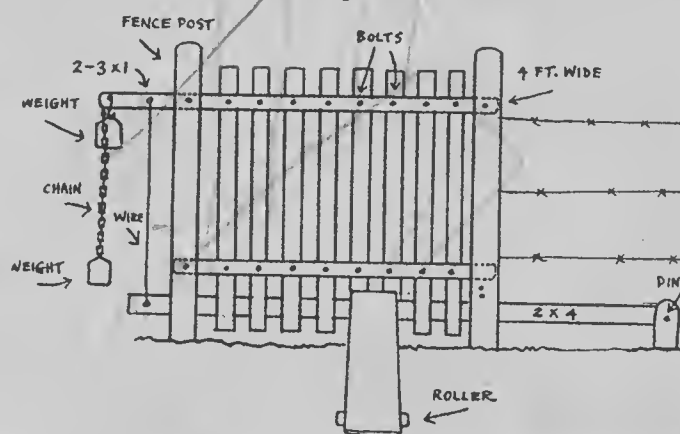
Handy Woodbox

Here is an idea for a handy woodbox. Originally a very large flour bin which held up to 200 pounds of flour, it was 34 inches high, 22 inches wide, and 19 inches deep. The inside box is smaller than the outside box, and it can be tipped freely in and out. The slanted portion of the inside box permits it to lie unsupported when pulled out. A small stick of wood, one inch square, nailed on the bottom of the inside box just at the inner edge of the slanted part, serves as a rocker for it when it tips, and two small cleats on the bottom of the outer box which lie snugly against the rocker of the inside box, keep the rocker from slipping forward. I use the top of the outside box for a handy table beside the stove; and the inside box can be lifted out easily to clean it.—Mrs. W. J. Lang.



Vertical Foot Lift Gate

A gate to be opened by downward foot pressure when both hands are occupied, is fairly simply made. Material required is: Nine pieces of 1x1½-inch wood, four pieces 3x1-inch, a supply of ¼-inch bolts to go through three one-inch pieces, two short pieces of 2x8, one piece 2x4 about seven feet long, about six feet of strong wire, a short piece of chain and two weights to balance the gate, a short, light post and a strong pin or bolt. The nine pieces 1x1½-inch are used for uprights, and the four 3x1-inch for the top and bottom horizontals—two at the top and two at the bottom, to enclose the uprights and fasten by bolts. The 2x4 runs from a short post which acts as a pivot and is held up at the other end by a wire connected with the top horizon-



tal pieces, to the ends of which are attached the weights. The two pieces 2x8 inches, are slanted, with the top end resting on the horizontal 2x4, one on each side, so that stepping on the 2x4 from either side lifts the gate upwards and to one side. The bolts can be adjusted to allow plenty of play. Removal of the weight of the person after passing through the gate allows it to come down into position again.—John Hickie.

Plant Protection

Save all the breakfast food boxes, remove the bottoms and store them flat

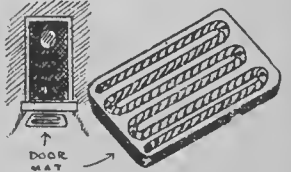


in a neat pile. Then, when transplanting next spring, crease the two wider sides along the middle so that each becomes a six-sided box. Push down around the plant and pile dirt around the lower

part to keep it from blowing out of place. It protects the tender plant against the wind and sun, and to some extent against the cut worms if it is pushed down an inch or more into the dirt. No doubt the open-top box would give some protection against frost by preventing heat radiation and air movement.—I.W.D.

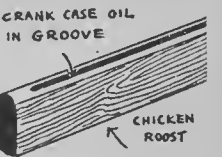
Mud Remover

A mud remover that is itself easily cleaned is made by tacking a length of old rope to a board. Small rope isn't any good for this purpose. Use manilla rope three-quarters of an inch in size or larger. The piece of plank should be a wide one, 10 inches or more.—C.D.R.



Keep Lice From Chicken Roosts

A GROOVE cut into the top of chicken roosts and kept filled with crankcase oil helps to keep the chickens free from lice. Start about two inches from the end of each roost and cut a small channel in the centre of the top surface to within two inches of the other end. Keep the channel filled with crankcase oil at all times, and the lice are not so likely to reach the chickens, or to travel from one chicken to another.—Albert Loisch.

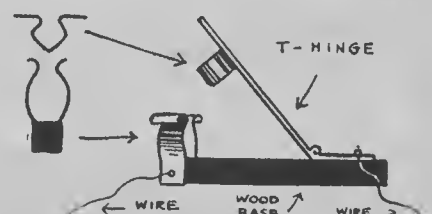


Big Furnace An Economy

In planning a new or remodelled home, don't skimp on the size of the furnace. The difference in cost between an over-sized furnace and one that is "just large enough" for the house in an average house is not very great; and when an extra cold winter comes along you are likely to save more in fuel than the original difference in price. You will actually burn more fuel in the smaller furnace when it is driven to its limit than you will need to keep equally warm by operating a bigger furnace well within its capacity. Even in ordinary winter weather a little care in firing will enable you to make a consistent saving in fuel by operating a large furnace at a slow rate, as compared with the higher rate necessary with a small one.

Light Switch

I made a satisfactory light switch for one of the farm buildings by mounting a T-hinge on a wooden base and using an ordinary friction clamp, one part of which I attached to the other end of the wooden base, and the second part in a corresponding position on the underside of the hinge. The two light wires are then fastened to the bottom part of the friction clamp and to the base of the T-hinge, which incidentally, should have a stiff joint to keep it from falling down at the wrong time.—R. Farough.



Concrete Blocks for Homes

A cheap form of construction but not without handicaps

By I. W. DICKERSON

I WISH I could say that concrete blocks have no drawbacks as building materials for homes, barns, poultry houses, etc. They do have many good points; are usually in plentiful supply, are reasonable in first cost, have a low upkeep cost where they are of good quality, have a low fire risk, and can now be had in different sizes and varieties, and so on.

One objection is that they absorb water readily through footings and foundations and from driving rains. The first can be largely prevented by coating the foundation with hot asphalt or other waterproof coatings where it comes in contact with the soil, and by putting a layer of waterproof felt or roll roofing on the foundation before starting to lay up the concrete block wall. The second can be prevented by treating the outside of the wall with one of the permanent waterproof coatings. Neither of these adds seriously to the cost of the building.

The worst drawback to concrete or concrete block buildings is their very low resistance to the passage of heat and cold. This is not serious with implement sheds, granaries, hay barns, open sheds, and other buildings with no moist air inside; but with homes, stables, hog and poultry houses, the abundant moisture in the warm humid air quickly condenses on the cold inner wall surface and causes heavy frost and dripping moisture. This ruins wallpaper and interior decorations in the home and causes cold, moist, and unhealthful conditions in livestock shelters, tending to rot timbers, waste feed, and cause disease. This trouble can be remedied by properly insulating the wall on the inside, preferably with metal or creosoted furring strips and the resulting air-spaces filled with some non-rotting material containing a great many small air cells to prevent air circulation, and this material protected from the high inside humidity by a moisture barrier of metal foil or heavily waterproofed paper with lapped and cemented points. These points must come over studding and the whole protected from mechanical injury by a layer of matched lumber or other stiff material. Such construction gives very effective insulation and with reasonably effective ventilation should

maintain good temperature control and do away with wet and frosted walls. However, it will add very materially to the labor and material costs of the building; but a carefully planned and well constructed building will be found much cheaper in the long run.

Another trouble sometimes met with is that of poor quality blocks. This may be caused by not using enough cement or cement which has caked in storage, by the use of dirty sand, by too dry a mixture to give the maximum strength, or by improper curing. If the cured blocks give a clear ring when tapped and do not break badly in handling, they will probably give satisfactory service. Also they should be laid up with plenty of fresh cement mortar containing only enough hydrated lime to make it work smoothly.

THERE is now a very definite movement to use concrete ceilings and roofs both in homes, barns, and other masonry buildings, largely because of the reduction in the danger of total loss from fire. A home with masonry walls, floors, ceilings, and roof is very far from fire proof when furnished with wooden doors and trim and with highly combustible carpets and furniture; but the chances are much less of a total fire loss. Also a barn with concrete walls, hay mow floors, and roof gives the owner a much better chance to save his purebred livestock, equipment, and much of his feed in case of a serious fire.

Concrete floors and roofs are sometimes supported on heavy wooden posts and beams; but while these retard the rate of burning they will soon go where there is no fire protection. Steel I-beams and posts are but little better than wood when unprotected, as they will quickly buckle from the heat of burning hay or straw. By far the safest construction is to use reinforced concrete beams and posts, either built in place or precast, as these will stand severe fires without buckling or failure.

Plans and directions for building and insulating concrete and concrete block homes and barns with precast or built-in-place floors and roofs can be secured from your agricultural college or from the Canada Cement Co., Montreal.



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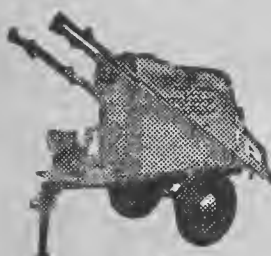
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Monthly

British Food Contracts

When the Dominion-Provincial Agricultural Conference was held in Ottawa last December, its deliberations were hampered by the doubts which then existed as to the future of contracts with Great Britain for bacon, beef, cheese and eggs. There was grave doubt for a time as to whether Britain would or could renew the contracts of former years. That fact in itself conveyed no threat to Canadian agricultural economy for the immediate present, because if these contracts were not renewed a large alternative market was available in the United States where food and feed from Canada would be welcomed. In fact, the United States has recently reduced its duties on a long list of agricultural products from Canada.

For the present, farmers are denied access to that new market which has been opened up, because embargoes are maintained against exports south of the line. Such embargoes have a double purpose; on the one hand to prevent demand from the United States from forcing up Canadian price levels to those which prevail in that country; on the other hand, they are intended to conserve supplies to fill contracts with Great Britain as long as they are in effect. While the fate of the contracts was still in doubt, The Minister of Agriculture, the Hon. Mr. Gardiner, reassured the conference by a declaration that steps would be taken to bring about an increase in the price of livestock and livestock products to correspond with the increase which had taken place in the cost of feed grain. When later, the new British contracts were announced, and new bases for prices, it was seen that the above quoted pledge had been redeemed.

When the new contracts were finally announced they included an increase in bacon from \$29 per 100 pounds to \$36, for 195 million pounds against 265 million pounds last year. In this respect Mr. Gardiner fully redeemed his pledge for an advance commensurate with the increase in cost of feed grains. Hog prices have advanced to a level that makes from \$1.25 to \$1.30 a reasonable price for barley, although recent advances in barley prices tend to put them somewhat out of line with the new hog prices.

The contract for beef involves 45 million pounds, with an increase for Red Brand from \$24.25 per 100 pounds to \$27.50, and with an increase of \$1.50 per 100 pounds for frozen boneless beef. The egg contract is for 80 million dozen as against 86 million dozen in 1947, and prices are to be five cents a dozen higher than 1947 Spring price and three and one-half cents higher than the 1947 Fall price. The cheese contract is for 50 million pounds as against 55,750,000 pounds in 1947 and the price has advanced from the former 25 cents per pound to 30 cents per pound.

The contracts are for the whole of 1948, while financial arrangements with Britain are for only three months certain. Later financial difficulties might make the contracts unworkable. In that event exports to the United States might have to be allowed to prevent a collapse in Canadian agricultural prices.

There were several important effects from the announcement of the new contracts. An immediate stop was put to the liquidation of livestock which on many farms had been in progress since October 22 due to fears of farmers about an unfavorable relation between their feed costs and their sales prices. The demand for feed grains was much improved, to the extent that some further advances took place in the prices of

oats and barley. Retail prices of meats shot up. Not only enough to correspond with the new prices for cattle and hogs which were quoted on the livestock markets, but to a considerable extent beyond. That led to announcement by the Dominion Government that ceilings on meat prices would be reimposed but at levels considerably higher than those which had prevailed prior to October 22. Thus, within a few weeks there had been an abrupt change in the problem presented to the Government of Canada. At first that problem had been to bring about a rise in prices for agricultural products that would recompense feeders for increased costs of feed grains. Then it changed to the problem of preventing the rise in meat prices from going too far.

Canada's Need for American Dollars

One of the complications in the preponderant negotiations for British food contracts was the problem of method of payment. In pre-war days when wheat, cheese, bacon or other commodities were sold to Britain, the price was quoted in pounds sterling. The seller acquired British pounds and then resold such pounds in the exchange market to someone who had need of them.

Under the wheat contract, Great Britain pays for Canadian wheat in Canadian dollars and takes possession of such wheat on this side of the Atlantic. The responsibility for arranging freight and delivery at Liverpool or other British ports rests upon the buyer and not, as was formerly the case, upon the seller. The Canadian dollars, with which Great Britain pays for the wheat, have been largely obtained from the proceeds of the Canadian loan to Great Britain.

Payment for bacon, beef, cheese and eggs is also stipulated for in Canadian dollars. Owing to the peculiarities of the present exchange market the export of goods from Great Britain to Canada does not directly give rise to a supply of Canadian dollars. Such goods as are imported into Canada from Britain are almost universally paid for in British pounds, and the Canadian buyer acquires those pounds in the New York exchange market. When, therefore, Great Britain needs more Canadian dollars than are available from the Canadian loan, such dollars have to be bought by Britain in the American exchange market, and thus involve a strain upon the limited supply of American dollars available to Great Britain. The food contracts recently negotiated could only be finalized when some understanding had been reached with Great Britain as to the means of payment and the extent to which Britain would be able to supply American dollars either directly or indirectly.

Tied up with this whole problem was the fact that Canada is very short of American dollars, so short in fact, that the Minister of Finance was forced recently to introduce his austerity program, bringing to an end a large part of the imports previously brought into Canada from the United States.

To complete the British contracts will mean that export of beef, bacon and oats and barley to the United States will continue to be forbidden. To continue that prohibition adds greatly to the difficulties of the Bank of Canada and of the Canadian Department of Finance in dealing with the exchange problem. Those difficulties would be greatly eased if a contrary policy had been adopted. For example, Canada has been deliberately sacrificing a market

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Commentary

in the United States for perhaps 30 million bushels annually, of malting barley which might be sold there at approximately 60 million dollars. The fact that such barley is not sent south means a greater loss to western barley producers than is represented by the 30 million dollars more for which it could be sold south of the line than in Canada. In addition, prices for malting barley in Canada are held down by the lack of competition from the United States.

Producers of malting barley have published very few complaints in this connection, quite possibly because the situation and the possibilities of the American market have not been fully understood.

Producers of beef cattle have been much more vocal in their objections. Their argument is that any market in Great Britain for Canadian beef is only temporary and that the natural market for Canada's export surplus of cattle is south of the line. They have not put forward a claim that Canadian beef prices should be allowed to rise to the level prevailing in the United States. Rather their claim has been that some Canadian cattle should be shipped to the American market in order to keep open the possibilities of that market against the time, which cannot be long distant, when it will be urgently required. They, too, are able to point out how Canada's exchange difficulties could be reduced through exports to the United States.

Wheat Board as Agency for Producers

The Canadian Federation of Agriculture, during the course of the Dominion-Provincial Agricultural Conference last December, presented several recommendations to the Government of Canada, as a result of discontent arising out of the removal of ceilings on coarse grains and the consequent advance in prices for oats and barley. To that recommendation the dissent of United Grain Growers Limited was recorded, in line with what had been said in the last annual report of the Company, as follows:

"It has already been made clear that Parliament lacks jurisdiction to establish compulsory handling of oats and barley through the Canadian Wheat Board to correspond with the system which prevails for wheat. Even if it were legally practicable the administra-

tive difficulties might well be so great as to endanger the success and standing of the Canadian Wheat Board. Perhaps still more important would be the difficulty of insuring that such a monopoly by government would be administered in the interests of grain producers instead of in the interests of others. The selling price of feed grains would become a matter of government policy, which policy would be framed under political pressure to keep prices low and to restrict exports for the benefit either of farmers in other parts of Canada or for the benefit of domestic consumers generally."

Following the above recorded action of the Canadian Federation of Agriculture, the Board of Directors of United Grain Growers Limited, at its January meeting, passed the following resolution:

"WHEREAS the Government has been requested to introduce legislation at the current session of Parliament to give to the Canadian Wheat Board the same exclusive powers over the marketing of other grains that it now exercises in connection with wheat:

"RESOLVED that any such legislation should be based on the principle that the Canadian Wheat Board should be an agency operating solely for the benefit, and in the interests of grain producers, with a duty at all times to sell grain for the best available price whether in export or domestic markets, and should not be used as an instrument of government policy to limit domestic prices or subject western agriculture to regimentation."

The above quoted resolution was forwarded to the Western Agricultural Conference with the intent of having it forwarded to the Canadian Federation of Agriculture, and in due course, if there approved, having it presented to the Government of Canada. However, the resolution was not accepted by the Western Agricultural Conference, where it was tabled.

Request for Removal of Ceiling Price on Flax

At the January meeting of the Board of Directors of United Grain Growers Limited the following resolution on flax was passed:

"RESOLVED that the ceiling price of \$5.00 per bushel on flax should be lifted and that producers, before seeding, should be assured of the full benefit of prices prevailing in the export market."

Help the Needy Children

AT LEAST 40 million children in Europe and elsewhere are suffering for lack of food, clothing, medical attention and schooling. A world-wide appeal for help has been authorized by the United Nations. In Canada, a nation-wide campaign began February 9 and will close February 29. A similar campaign is under way in the United States.

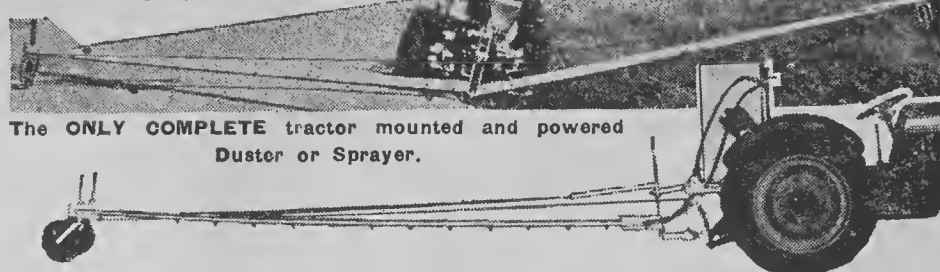
Many, many millions of dollars will be required from all countries. Canada's share is \$10,000,000. The share of Canadian Agriculture is \$1,500,000, and of Agriculture in the four western provinces, about \$600,000. It is hoped that these amounts will be greatly exceeded. Your dollars are vitally necessary. No amount will be either too large or too small.

See your elevator agent, your co-op. manager, the officers of your farm women's organizations, or your local bank. Don't wait to be canvassed. Help the Canadian Appeal for Children voluntarily! Thousands of others in Canadian Agriculture will be assisting this campaign by voluntary service as well as money. Everybody give something. Do it now, and be generous!



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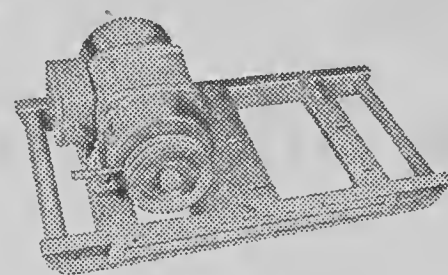
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Scotland After Fifty-two Years

A botanist re-explores the land of his youth

By F. L. SKINNER

Top picture represents The Square, Rosehearty, birthplace of the author. Lower picture shows half of a duplex in a style representative of new building trends in Aberdeenshire.

ON July 4, 1947, I took the night train from London to Aberdeen in the north of Scotland. Travelling in Britain is still far from being back to normal and though I had bought my ticket ten days earlier, it was not until half an hour before train time that I was able to secure sleeping accommodation.

After passing Arbroath, the railway runs near the sea coast which from here to Aberdeen is composed mostly of rocky cliffs rising sheer out of the sea with fields running right down to the edge of the cliffs and cattle, mostly Aberdeen-Angus and Shorthorns, grazing contentedly on many of them.

At the time I left London most of the southeast of England was still suffering from drought, some districts having had no rain since the spring crops had been sown, and the green grass and good grain crops of this corner of Scotland showed that there had been much more favorable weather here than farther south.

When I got off the train at Aberdeen the air was moist and quite cool, more like an autumn day in Manitoba than one in mid-summer. Here roses, most of which had been cut back rather severely by the previous bad winter, were just nicely coming into bloom. The severe pruning made necessary by winter injury had greatly reduced the number of flowers per bush, but the quality of the individual blooms was exceptionally good even for Aberdeen which has long been noted for its roses.

I recognized some of the main streets of the city but Aberdeen had changed a great deal since we lived there and had spread over a great deal of ground that had been farm land when I saw it last. While much of the older part of the town is composed of tenements, many of the newer streets are of individual or semi-detached cottages with about six rooms and bathroom. Such a cottage, built of grey granite, sells for about £5,000 at the present time (approximately \$20,000) though I was told they could be bought for around £3,500 a few years ago. Such a price makes it almost impossible for a working man to own his own home.

THE school that I had attended as a boy, had also changed. There was an ugly brick entrance to an air raid shelter right in front of the main entrance and the flower beds that used to border the walk leading up to the school had all disappeared.

I spent one day on the Grampian Hills just south of the town. Here also everything had changed. From one high point near the sea one could still overlook the harbor bar but the great fleet of fishing boats that made such a love-

ly picture as they put out to sea, had given way to steam drifters; the fir woods had been cut over and there were no young trees coming on to take their place. The ponds where we boys had hunted tadpoles and dragon flies had dried up and on the top of the hill there was an army camp still surrounded with barbed wire entanglements.

Another day was spent on Deeside where the river runs through rolling country among grain fields and low wooded hills. Here also, the conifer woods had been cut over and there was no sign of natural regeneration.

As I wandered over these cut over woodlands both here and elsewhere in Scotland and noted entire absence of self-sown conifer seedlings, I wondered if these hills had been growing conifers so long that a change of crop was as necessary here as in grain fields. Afterwards when I had seen the work that had been done in Sweden both in growing hybrid and fast growing strains of poplars and in the chemical treatment of soft woods, I wondered if it would not pay to plant some of these hills in Scotland with fast growing poplars that would renew themselves for several generations without replanting and at the same time bring the soil into better condition for growing conifers again.

AT Crathie Castle, near Babchory on Deeside, there is one of the best collections of trees and shrubs in the north of Scotland and, though I walked past the entrance to the castle grounds, I did not then have an opportunity of going over the place.

While walking down School Road, on my way to the Aberdeen Botanic garden, a rather curious coincidence took place; seeing an old rose that I thought I recognized, with the owner's consent I went into the garden to have a closer look at it and discovered that it was an old double and very fragrant variety of Rosa alba that I had last seen in a cousin's garden who used to live in Kittybruster just about two miles away. Later on I was to see this rose in many cottage gardens and to note that it was one of the few roses that had not suffered from the severe weather of the previous winter.

This past autumn I was able to secure plants of this old rose as well as quite a few other Moss, Cabbage and Gallica varieties that cannot now be obtained from nurseries, from friends that I met while overseas. Some of these old roses may prove hardy in western Canada without protection, especially those that are low growing and likely to be covered with snow in winter. Most of them are very fragrant and have quite double cabbage shaped flowers and even if not fully hardy without protection may be of quite a bit of value to plant breeders who are trying to raise good, hardy roses for the gardens of the prairies.

At the Aberdeen Botanic garden I saw a variety of the Arctic chrysanthemum that is quite a bit like, but much more attractive than the Austrian chrysanthemum (chrysanthemum zawadskyi) that I have used so successfully in the breeding of hardy garden chrysanthemums. It is quite distinct from the form of Arctic chrysanthemum that has been used for plant breeding work on this continent and as it was in full bloom in early July its hybrids should be quite early enough for prairie gardens. The hybrids of the Arctic chrysanthemum that have been raised in the United States are far too late in flowering to be of any value in prairie gardens and crosses I have raised between some of them and my own early flowering hybrids are also too late to flower out of doors with us. This early flowering Arctic chrysanthemum that I saw at Aberdeen is likely therefore, to be of considerable value to those who are breeding hardy early sorts for the prairies.

BEFORE leaving Aberdeenshire I drove up through the Buchan district to visit my birth place near Fraserburgh. This part of Scotland is rolling farm land with wide views that remind one of the prairies of western Canada. The fields are larger than in the south of England and are enclosed either with barbed wire fences or stone dykes that do not obstruct the view as do the hawthorn hedges of England. Then there are very few shade trees in the fields but the farms are sheltered with trees in a manner that suggests the shelterbelts of the Canadian prairies.

This northeastern corner of Scotland holds much of interest for Canadians. It is the ancestral home of the Buchan, Cumming, Fraser, and Gordon families and many well known Canadians still have kin folks there.

After I had taken a photograph of the main street of Strichen (my mother's birthplace) I discovered that a distant cousin of the Canadian premier still resides there (the Kings originally came from Ladyford about four miles distant) and that the Hon. Donald Gordon was also born in Strichen. In the realms of journalism, some of the ancestors of both P. M. Abel and Grant Dexter came from near Fraserburgh.

On the slope above the town of Rosehearty (my birthplace) lie the ruins of the castle of Pitsligo (built to protect this part of the coast from the Danish raiders) and just beyond these ruins the church of New Pitsligo. In this churchyard and near the plot where my father's people are buried I noticed quite a few tombstones with the names of Leslie and Milne, both names well known to gardeners in southern Manitoba.

From Aberdeen I went to Perthshire and spent two days in the valley of the Tay, one of the ancient highways between the lowlands and highlands of Scotland. Dunkeld, about half way between Pitlochry and Perth, is well known in Scottish song and story; it was here that the Duke of Athol first planted the European larch in quantity and until recently two of the oldest larches in Britain were growing there. Here also originated the Dunkeld larch, a hybrid between the European and Japanese larches. Judging from their behavior at Dropmore and some of the government stations in western Canada the larches promise to be amongst the most important trees for shelterbelt and forestry work on the prairies and this added much to the interest the Athol country held for me.

AT Pitlochry, known as the Switzerland of Scotland, the Tummel and Garry Rivers meet and here a big hydro development had just been started. Near here also is Blair Castle and the Pass of Killiekrankie, both well known

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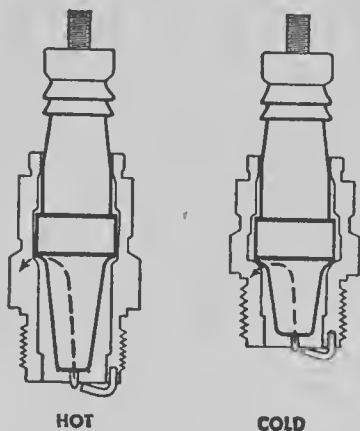


It's an old and true saying that "Time is money," but in farming Time is worth more in certain seasons than in others. And there is probably no period when loss of time is more costly than during the rush of Spring seeding. In most cases, the sooner you get your seed in the ground, after the soil is fit, the greater is your chance of a profitable crop.

One practical precaution against loss of time in seeding . . . and one that is too frequently overlooked . . . is a tune-up of the tractor during the winter months. Even if it was new or overhauled within the past year, it will pay to go over it and correct such trouble-breeding possibilities as a dirty radiator (either inside or outside), loose fan belt, faulty water pump, dirty breaker points, cracked spark plugs (see other article on plugs on this page), improper valve clearance (consult your manual or instruction book).

If the tractor has been in operation more than 700 hours since it was in a machine shop, it usually pays to take it in for a valve grinding and inspection of pistons, cylinders, bearings, oil screen and carburetor.

More work per Gallon when you use the Right Spark Plugs



These outline drawings show the difference between "hot type" and "cold type" spark plugs. Note the difference in the distance heat must travel before it escapes, as shown by the dotted line. A lot of tractor fuel . . . both gasoline and distillate . . . is wasted every year because tractors aren't fitted with the right kind of plugs.

For smooth, trouble-free performance, and maximum work per gallon of fuel, you have to use plugs that suit the design of your engine, and also suit the fuel you are using. Generally speaking,

a tractor that burns distillate requires a "hot type" plug, while a tractor that burns gasoline works best with "cold type" plugs. A "cold" plug, when used with distillate, will usually foul quickly and cause loss of power. A "hot" plug, when used with gasoline, will usually burn or crack the porcelain insulator, or cause the engine to overheat and lose power through pre-ignition.

If you have the manual that came with your tractor, it will pay to consult it and make sure you are using the kind of plugs the manufacturer recommended. That is, provided you are using the kind of fuel the tractor was originally designed to burn. If you have changed from gasoline to distillate, you will get more power and economy from a "hotter" plug than the manual calls for.

If you have lost your manual, or if you bought a used tractor and didn't get one with it, the next best thing is to remove your present plugs and examine them. If the porcelains are a toasted brown color and are clean, not sooty, they are okay. But if the porcelains are black or heat-cracked, or if the points are badly burned, it will pay to replace them with "colder type" plugs. On the other hand, if they are fouled or sooty, it will be wise to replace with "hotter type" plugs.

Now you can keep Battery and Wiring Dry in any Weather



As soon as spring work begins, your tractor will be out in all kinds of weather including heavy rains. But no longer do you have to put up with the aggravating delays of waiting for the battery or ignition wires to dry out before you can get the engine going again. Right now, while the tractor is idle, you can fix it so the whole electrical system will stay as dry as a bone for months to come.

The first step is to brush or wash all dirt, dust or corrosion off the battery, distributor, ignition wires and spark plugs. Second, replace any wires or plugs that need renewing. Third, paint the whole electrical system with the new liquid insulator, Atlas PiB.

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Give Penetrating Oil a Chance to do its Work

In repairing machinery, or checking it over in preparation for Spring work, rusted nuts and bolts are often a headache. Imperial Penetrating Oil is a great little helper, and will usually work through the worst kind of rust. But a lot of people don't get full benefit of its help because they don't give it time to work. When rust has been accumulating for a year, you can't expect any kind of "penetrator" to go through it in a minute. For best results, go over the whole machine the day before you expect to work on it, and squirt Penetrating Oil around all rusted nuts that appear likely to need removal. Then most of them will come off easily when you get to them.

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Why the "POOLS" are Members of The Winnipeg Grain Exchange

Although the "Pools" (particularly the Saskatchewan Pool) continue to agitate for the closing of the Exchange they are members of it. Their officials know full well that they could not successfully market their members' grain without using all its facilities.

The Manitoba Pool Elevators own two memberships.

The Saskatchewan Pool owns six memberships.

The Alberta Pool owns two memberships.

The "Pool" members of the Exchange are on the floor of the Exchange and trading in the "futures" market every day, doing business with and using the same facilities as all other members. They are now very active in the coarse grain "futures" market. They not only trade themselves but employ independent brokers to buy and sell for them.

The "Pools" own ten memberships and pay annual dues the same as all other members. In addition, they are assessed for, and pay the same amount as all other members towards Exchange publicity. In fact, they pay their share of the cost of this advertisement.

Yet the Leaders of these "Pools" want to put the Grain Exchange out of business. Mark that, it is the Leaders of these "Pools" (not individual farmers) who want the Exchange closed. Why? Because these Leaders want to secure monopoly control. And, apparently, they will stop at nothing to achieve their ends.

Do you as a farmer, want these men to secure control over you? We doubt it. This is not Russia.

Farmers are cordially invited to visit the Exchange during trading hours, 9:30 to 1:15 p.m. Ask to see the President or Secretary, or any Member. Ask questions. Straight answers will be given.

All members of the Exchange favour a floor price for wheat, administered by the Canadian Wheat Board. But they also believe that farmers should have the opportunity to get top world prices NOW, through open markets, while prices are high.

The more farmers know about the Exchange, the better for all concerned. Meantime mail the coupon below for booklet explaining the Canadian Wheat Board Act. It explains how farmers are regulated and controlled by it, in its present form.

To The Winnipeg Grain Exchange,
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Please mail booklet to which you refer above.

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7

in Scottish tales. The two days I spent here were not nearly enough to see the many beauty spots in this one of the loveliest parts of the Scottish highlands. However I had arranged to fly to Sweden four days later and that allowed me only three days in which to "do" the Royal Botanic Garden at Edinburgh, an institution famed for its rock garden and its work in plant propagation.

At many of the places I had visited quite a few of the principal officials had taken advantage of the fact that they were at last free to travel and were holidaying on those parts of the continent where clothing, etc., could be bought without coupons. I was therefore agreeably surprised to find all the principal officials of the Edinburgh institution on hand in expectation of a visit from the Royal Family.

The director, Sir William Wright Smith, has been one of my correspondents for many years and it did not take long to get acquainted with his assistants over the forenoon cup of tea. At the present time all land workers in Britain have a five-day, forty-four hour week, and anyone working more than

eight hours in one day is entitled by law to fifteen minutes for refreshments both forenoon and afternoon, hence the forenoon tea. Sir William made use of the forenoon tea period to discuss the work of the day with his assistants and I had the pleasure of sitting in at these meetings during the three days I was there.

Among the interesting plants I saw at Edinburgh that were likely to be of use to us were a chrysanthemum from northern Japan and a variety of Rugosa rose with large single flowers of the clearest shade of pink that I have ever seen in a Rugosa rose. I was successful in bringing both of these back with me in good condition. Of course there were many rock garden plants that will most likely prove hardy and seeds of these are to be sent me in exchange.

The weather was very kind during my stay in Scotland and I thoroughly enjoyed my short visit. As conditions are in Britain at the present time however I doubt if I would care to live permanently there after having spent fifty years on the freedom of the Canadian prairies.

SILVERTIP'S CHASE

Continued from page 9

all of his bulk, he knew that brains are better than toothwork.

He had had a wise mother to teach him things in the beginning. And he had a mind that was able to improve on what he learned from others. He knew that squirrels bury nuts, because he had seen them dig up part of the treasure. And a wolf may enjoy nuts in a hungry hour. He knew most expertly that rabbits may be worn out to a frazzle without much effort on the part of the hunter, because a startled rabbit will run a mile like a winging arrow, gradually turning as it runs, unless pressed too hard. A wise wolf stays in the centre of the circle and keeps starting the jack until it is exhausted.

ONCE from a distance he had watched an old Southern hound kill a wild cat after walking around and around it until the nervous cat was brain tired and nervously limp. He had tried the same method with perfect success.

He had seen a pack of four wolves pull down a bull after hamstringing it. Well, what the pack could do, one wolf might manage. No bull on the range can turn fast enough to keep away an active wolf, and, once behind the big fellow, it is not hard to cut the huge tendon that runs down the back of the leg. One hamstring gone and the other will soon follow. Then the bull must fall, and the wolf may dine.

He knew a great many other things.

There was man, for instance.

Man is the great enemy that must not be faced. One may treat a mountain lion, or even the terrible, sage grizzly bear, almost with contempt—if one has four fast feet and good terrain to use them over. But man is different. He is accompanied by the scent of iron and powder, always. He makes a noise from a distance and hurls through the air an invisible tooth that Frosty had seen bite a huge elk to death at a single stroke. Frosty had seen a monstrous grizzly bear smitten to the ground, not by a single noise, but by several. He had seen the hair of the bear fly where one of the invisible teeth grazed its back.

Moreover, Frosty had had those same teeth go by him in the air. Once he had heard the hum of one in the air and heard the sound of the tooth going through a sapling close to him. Afterward he came back and sniffed the hole through the tree. It was clean cut. It bored straight through. Not the greatest bear that ever lived could bite like

that; not the great god of bears could do such damage!

Man, also, has many devices. He puts on the ground raw meat, fresh and delicious, but with a peculiar scent adhering. Wolves that eat this meat die. Frosty's own mother had died in this manner. Man also puts, here and there through the brush, entrancing scents, and if a wolf comes close to them, a steel mouth bites upward from the ground and then closes on the wolf's leg.

Frosty had been fighting with a big, mature he-wolf one day, and the steel teeth had struck upward from the ground and caught his enemy.

Afterward Frosty learned never to trust strange scents.

The very truth is that Frosty loved to learn almost as much as he loved to eat.

But his appetite was also very good, and he liked frequent meals. Your average wolf will gorge at a kill. But Frosty learned better after he had been twice hunted by Major Tweedale's pack of wolfhounds. Major Herbert Tweedale had the best pack of hounds in the Blue Water Mountains, and it was his boast that they never failed to get their prey.

He had made that boast before he encountered Frosty. The major learned something then; the hound pack—except for two which Frosty killed—learned something, also; and Frosty learned most of all. He learned that a filled belly may bring an early death.

Frosty dined temperately, but always on the choicest morsels. Or perhaps he learned to appreciate a lean figure, because he was never so starved that he was tempted to swell himself with food. Famine never came anywhere near Frosty. He liked warm food. He liked it fresh. He never returned to a dead carcass.

AND that was why the ranchers had placed upon his famous head a bounty of no less than two thousand dollars!

Yes, more than the bounty on the head of many a murderer! But who can blame them when it is remembered that Frosty, day after day, all through the year, descended from the heights above timber line, killed fresh beef, ate sparingly thereof, and retired again?

Guns could not harm him now, because he had learned that guns do not bite at night any more than birds sing.

Poison could not harm him, because he would not eat cold meat.

Traps could not catch him, because

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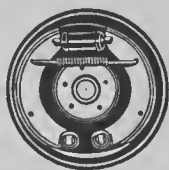
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Safer for Rubber Connections

Because VEL is mild (by actual test milder than any soap) it can't harm rubber parts. Hoses and rubbers stay softer, more pliable, last longer when washed with VEL.

Cuts Milkstone

There is no scouring, and much less brushing needed when milking machines are washed with VEL. VEL removes milk scum at the first washing, removes even stubborn milkstone after just a few washings. Leaves metal surfaces clean and shiny.

VEL SAFER FOR WOOLENS

There's no risk of shrinking, no danger of soap fading when woolens are washed in soapless VEL, for VEL washes perfectly in the lukewarm water that's best for soft wool fibres. Woolens actually stay newer looking longer when they're washed in gentle VEL.

VEL WASHES PERFECTLY IN HARD WELL WATER

Because VEL is completely neutral it forms no hard water scum . . . makes even the hardest water act soft as rain water. Cleans with or without suds . . . cuts dishwashing time in half. Great for bubble-baths . . . for washing diapers and baby clothes. Easy on the hands.

FREE: Write for free instruction booklet—"VEL—THE FARMER'S FRIEND". Address Dept. V-22, COLGATE-PALMOLIVE-PEET COMPANY, LIMITED, 64 Natalie Street, Toronto 8, Ontario.



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the scent of steel seemed to rise before him out of the ground like a red danger signal.

For all of that, Frosty was to be caught in a trap on this winter day when the wind was blowing white streamers of snow powder off the tops of the Blue Waters. He was to be caught by the cleverest trapper that ever worked in that district. And yet, strangely enough, though Bill Gary was particularly hunting Frosty for the great bounty, it was only by accident and second chance that the famous wolf was snared.

Because of that accident, Bill Gary died without ever collecting the bounty he wanted, and Jim Silver rode into the strangest of all his adventures.

BILL GARY did nothing but trap wolves. He cared little about other pelts, even the precious fur bearers. What he knew about was wolves, and what he wanted was wolves and nothing else.

He looked as though he had been born to his work, because he greatly resembled a wolf in his own person. He had a great, shaggy head and heavy shoulders. He had a slouching gait, a bright and dangerous eye, and the manners of an eater of raw meat.

There was nothing good to be said about Bill Gary, except that he knew how to catch wolves. Otherwise he was a huge, snarling, sullen, dangerous boor. He never went down to a town except to collect his bounties, lay in a supply of bacon, flour, a few other necessities, and perhaps a new trap or two. He never stayed in a town longer than one whisky drunk and a few fights.

After some of those fights the other fellow was crippled for life. Bill Gary fought foul, because that was his nature. He never saw any point in giving the other fellow a chance, any more than Frosty would have dreamed of giving a tender young beef a chance for its life when he was hungry. Bill Gary fought because he loved to give pain, just as Frosty fought because he wanted fresh meat.

Bill Gary had travelled a thousand miles to come to the range of Frosty. The fame of the great wolf had travelled far and wide during the last year, but when it came to the ears of Bill Gary that such a small fortune could be collected for the scalp of a single wolf, when he heard moreover that this wolf could be known by the mere spread of his foot, and that it had its name from its pale-grey, misty color, he could hardly wait to pack his traps on a mule and start south. So he got to the Blue Waters, heard as much as he needed to know about the range of the monster, and went out to catch him.

Bill Gary arrived in October. This was March—a white, cold, windy March in the upper mountains—and still Gary had not so much as laid an eye on the great wolf. He had caught several others, but he had not so much as glimpsed the cattle eater.

Nearly any other man would have given up the task long before and attributed his lack of success to the work of the devil. But Bill Gary was as stubborn as steel, and therefore he remained at his work.

On this day, with a burden of No. 4½ Newhouse traps—the only traps ever specially designed for the catching of timber wolves—Bill Gary trudged through the Blue Waters above the timber line.

HE bore with him, also, a strong axe with a head wide and heavy enough to serve the driving of stakes, and he had with him a big chunk of venison to serve as a bait.

So weighted down, it was a hard pull for Bill Gary up the snowy slopes, but he minded no labor when he was working at his favorite occupation. He came now to the crest of a ridge where the wind had scoured the snow away; there,

on a rock ledge, he sat down to rest himself while his eye ran over the picture of the great, gaunt mountains, blue-white against the grey of the sky. Below extended the forest of pines, dark as night, and the plains and foothills beyond were lost in the winter mist. Out of a canyon near by he heard the calling voices of a torrent so strong that even the winter had been unable to silence it.

None of these things had an important meaning to Bill Gary. He simply wished that spring would hurry along, because spring is the best season, as every one knows, for the trapping of wolves. Now, when the ache had disappeared from behind his knees, he stood up and stretched himself. He saw a knob of rock jutting from the ledge, and he struck it an idle blow with the back of his axe, breaking it off short. Then he strode on.

But after he had gone a step or two, he began to think of something that his eyes had seen, but which had had no meaning to his mind at the moment.

He turned, went back, and at this instant the cloud opened, and a flare of sunshine fell right on the ledge of rock.

There was little superstition in Bill Gary, but it seemed to him that a bright, glorious hand had reached down from the sky to point to and gild his good fortune.

For there was no doubt of the thing that glittered from the broken face of the ledge. It was a dark stone on the outside, but within the skin of weathering it was grey with a crystal glittering. There was another brightness that matched and overmatched the sun that fell on it—a veining of yellow, of shining yellow!

Bill Gary looked suddenly and wildly around him. If there had been another man in sight, it would have gone ill with the stranger. But there was no one near. Who would enter this white wilderness at this season of the year?

Suddenly it seemed to Gary that this was his reward from whatever mysterious powers may be. It was his repayment for the long years of service which he had spent in wiping from the face of the earth as many as possible of the four-footed meat eaters. Here was the exchange which fate gave him—gold!

Perhaps it was only a point, a spot?

HE took ten steps down the ledge and struck with the back of the axe again. A weighty fragment broke away—and again the glorious yellow glittered up at him!

He suddenly saw himself in a great, roaring city, and the great city was his. The roar of it was as the voice of his power. He saw an army of faces, and they belonged to him. He would be rich. He would be as rich as Midas!

He began to laugh, for he was thinking of his nephew, that poor, hard-working cow-puncher, Alec Gary, who drudged from year to year trying to save up enough money to marry the girl of his choice. Well, what would Alec think when his savage uncle descended from the mountains with both hands filled with gold?

After laughing at Alec, after taunting him, Bill Gary decided that he might even give a little charity to his nephew, because, after all, Alec was not a bad sort of a lad. He kept his mouth shut, he never criticized, and he knew how to work. And, after all, his name was Gary. Bill Gary, the black sheep, might now become the head of the family, the man to whom the whole tribe looked up for advice, and for help. Well, some of the advice that he had in mind to give them would work under the skin and sting them to the bone, if he knew his own mind.

He took out a pencil and a notebook. He was a methodical fellow, and he was old enough as a hunter to understand that one may forget one's place in the wilderness. So he wrote down a description in the notebook, after he had un-

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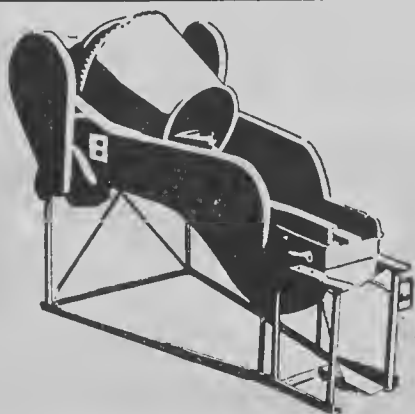
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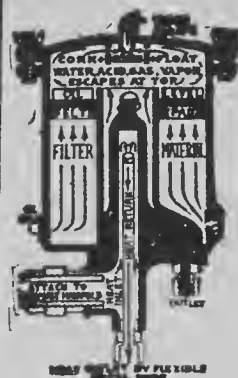
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wrapped it from the piece of oiled silk which protected it from moisture.

"Thunder Mountain on the right: Chimney Peak on the left. I face Mount Wigwam. A ledge of black rock outcropping."

That was enough for him. He could always locate the place from that description.

But how deep did the vein run? Was it only a surface skimming, or did it go down deep?

Well, he had a double jack and a drill down in his cabin, and the shack was only a mile away. He would soon make out the truth—at least he would cut a little deeper into it.

So he put down the load of fresh meat and traps and the axe. It would be a joke on him, he thought, if a wolf happened by and ate that bait before a trap was set. Then he strode off down the slope toward the cabin.

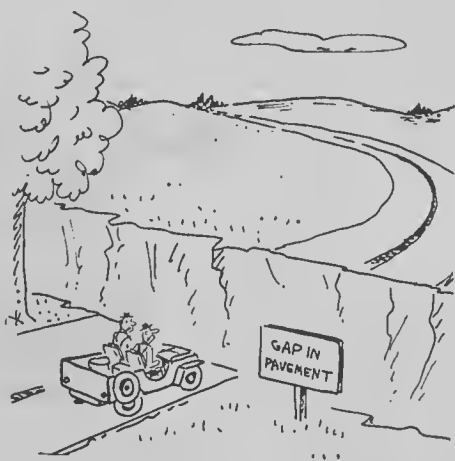
"Cabin" was too much of a name for it. Some unknown man built it, perhaps the year before. It was a crazy little shack that leaned against a rock, but it had the advantage of running water near by, and, of course, plenty of wood for fuel. It was good enough for Bill Gary, who used to be fond of saying that his own hide was tent enough to shelter him from winter.

AS he came through the trees his two dogs jumped up. They had been lying on either side of the entrance to the shack, and now they sprang up and stared at him with their wistful, red-stained eyes. Neither of them made a sound. They had been trained to hunt silently, fight silently, die silently, if need be.

Perhaps they had no desire to give tongue when they saw their master, for they had no love for him. To him they were simply tools. To them he was simply a resistless and cruel force which must be obeyed. Of their own kind, they were magnificent. He had bred them for his own purposes in hunting wolves. He had bred them big, on a basis of greyhound and Scottish deerhound for speed and general conformation. He had dashed in some mastiff to give ferocity, and some St. Bernard and Great Dane for size. For fifteen years he had been creating these monsters, and now he had a pair, either one of which was capable of giving a wolf a hard tussle single-handed.

Shock weighed a hundred and eighty pounds. Tiger was a good deal bigger. When he stood up on his hind legs his head was almost a foot above that of his master. They were as ugly as nightmares, but they had the qualities for which the master had bred them—wind, speed, and a tenacious love of battle at all times.

They had Red Cross collars around their necks. Big Bill Gary grinned as he considered that name for them. He had bought them because they were made of rustless, hinged plates of steel, so broad that they would be useful—and had indeed proved useful—in parrying the slash of a wolf when it cuts for the throat. But originally they had been Red Cross collars for use on big trained dogs that could go among the wounded,



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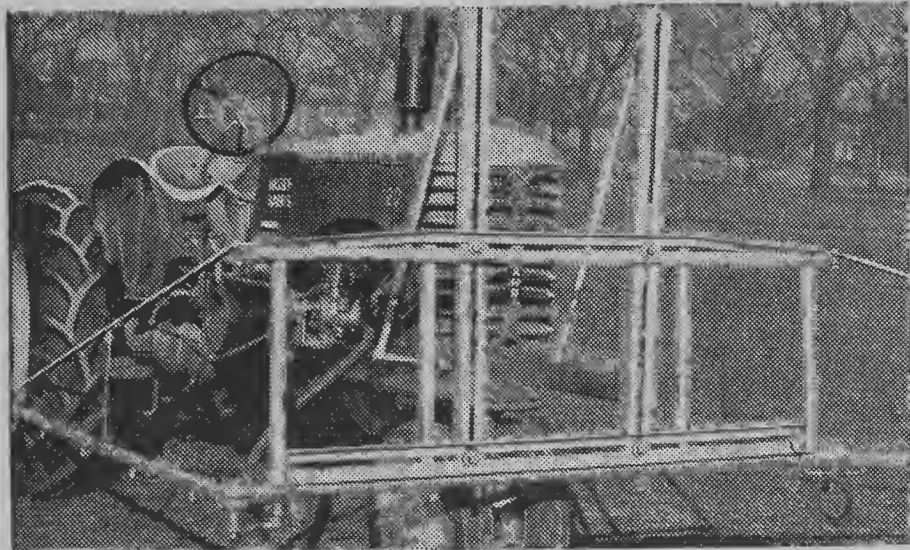


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WE ROLL WITH
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THE WEST--

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"PIPE SMOKERS! ASK FOR OGDEN'S CUT 'PLUG.'"

Be sure to sign your name and address to all correspondence. Frequently letters are received with either name or address missing and it is necessary to hold up the correspondence until the subscriber writes us again. Give special attention to these details before sealing your letters.

perhaps, and carry first-aid kits. Each collar had, also, a little flat compartment under one of the steel plates. It closed with a strong snap, and was almost air-tight. That was for messages that the injured could write when they used the dog to send out a call for help. That was why Bill Gary grinned—when he thought that those collars had been made for purposes of mercy, and he had put them on his killers.

He had a pair of pack harnesses for the dogs, too. He put one of them on Shock and loaded the heavy double jack onto it. He put a pair of drills and some fuse and blasting powder on Tiger. He decided that he ought to saddle the dogs more often and take them out to carry burdens. It hardened them. It made them a little slower, but it hardened them for the struggle of a fight.

NOW he was prepared to go back to that ledge above him and tackle the problem of what it contained. So he strode away again, with the two great dogs following him. They went actively up the steepness of the slope, arching their backs high, sticking out their long tongues as they panted. One shifty red eye was always fixed upon him. He saw that and liked it. He always liked it. He would rather have either beast or man fear than love him.

When he got up to the ridge, he scowled back at the line of tracks which extended behind him. He was a fool to have come so straight. He should have wandered off to the side and buried his sign as he went. However, the sky was turning grey, and snowflakes were falling.

He forgot the trail and went to his work. In his powerful hand the heavy, twelve-pound double jack plied as easily as a single jack in the grasp of an ordinary man. It drove the bit chunking rapidly into the rock. He drilled a hole not too deep, slanting it up under a big and massive projection of the ledge. Then he put in a shot of powder, buried the fuse, and lighted it. From the near distance he waited, sitting down cross-legged, and heard the hollow boom of the report. He thought at first that the explosion had simply "bootlegged." Now he returned to find that it had in reality neatly cracked off the outthrust of the rock. A two-hundred-pound mass lay on the ground, and right across the heart of it lay the precious golden streakings.

He looked up sharply, savage as a beast from a meal of raw meat. The wind, in a strong gust, blew a flurry of snow into his face. He was glad of the cold beat of the wind. He was glad to take the force of the blast, because it assured him that no other men were likely to be near.

He thought of covering up the ledge. But no, there was no use of that. A falling of trees to cover the places where he had broken the stone would simply

call the attention of any traveller. And if he heaped snow over the exposure, the wind would scour it away.

WELL, other men could thank their lucky stars that they did not come to bother him just now!

He licked his chapped lips as he stared at the veining of the gold. It was all his. He felt the running of the gold in the vein as he felt the running of the blood in his body. He felt able to chew the gold out of the rock.

Then, as he looked about him, he took note of the venison which still had not been used.

He had found a gold mine, to be sure, but that did not by any means eradicate his sense of the months which he had spent in the pursuit of the great Frosty. It merely freed his hands to devote his full artistry to the task of catching the famous wolf. He determined, before he started on the long trek to town to file on his claim, that he would first of all take a last chance to catch Frosty.

So he turned his back on the ledge and went on up the slope.

No man's common sense continues when he has to deal with the thing he loves. If Bill Gary had consulted his common sense, he would have gone straightway to file his claim, but instead of using his matter-of-fact brain, he remembered that he loved wolf trapping. That was what caused trouble for Frosty. That was why the great Barry Christian was hurled into danger, and why Jim Silver rode strange trails for a long time. Also, that was how Bill Gary came to die.

He left his dogs well behind him when he found what he wanted, which was an open place in the woods, higher up the slope. There was even a little knoll in the middle of the opening, which made the thing perfect, and the snow was not lying on the ground; there was only a sheathing of dead, brown pine needles.

The big, fresh, crimson chunk of venison he hung eight feet from the ground on the branch of a tree at the edge of the clearing.

He did not put the trap on the ground under the tree, because a careful timber wolf that knows anything about the arts of the trapper is fairly sure to suspect just such a device. And a wolf which will make a hundred-yard detour around a blaze on a tree has such hair-trigger sensitiveness of nose and eye that it is fairly sure to find the human hand wherever it has appeared, once it is roused to the search.

Gary cut three six-foot stakes, each with a strong crotch at one end. He took three Newhouse traps. Each had a long chain attached to it, and at the end of each chain there was a ring. He passed the rings over the ends of the stake and drove them into the ground on or near the little knoll in the centre of the clearing. In the end, each chain was securely anchored in this fashion, and the stake was driven down until the



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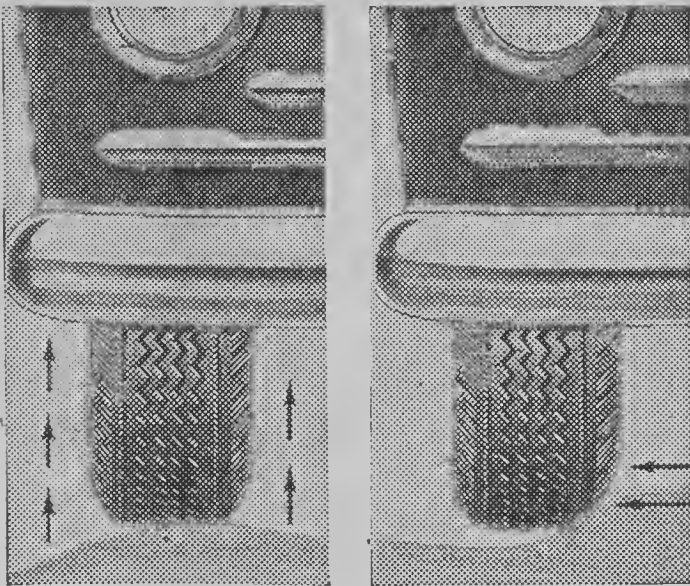
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To you, the motorist, this means a sensationally new luxury ride ... far less fatigue ... less wear and tear on your car from engine to body bolts.

Super-Cushions blot out shocks, help prevent rattles, *lengthen the life of your car.*



• Until Goodyear produced the Super-Cushion, lateral (crosswise) shock was one of the few things yet to be licked in the modern motor car.

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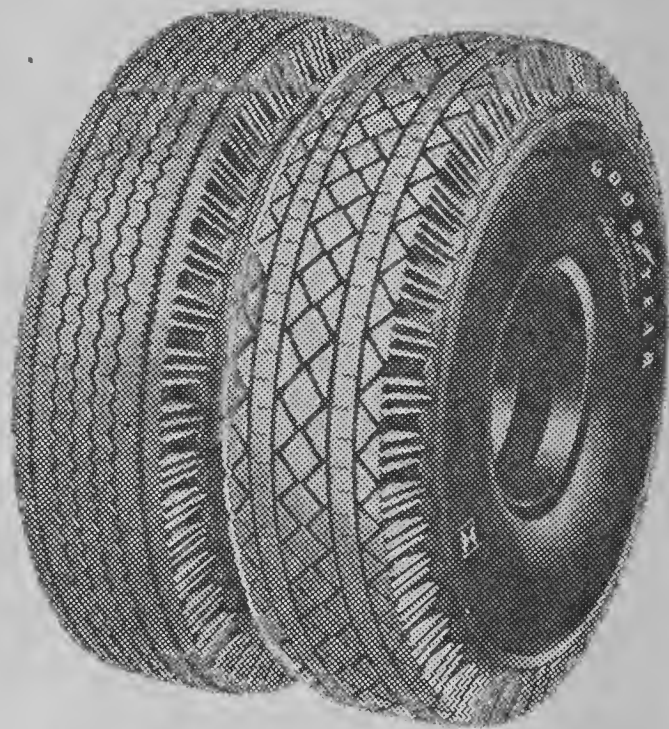
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The Royal Bank of Canada Annual Meeting

Sydney G. Dobson, President, declares European recovery most important factor in Canada's economic life. "Should American Continent fail to provide what is necessary to save Europe, the effect on our economy would be serious."

THE vital importance of European recovery to the welfare of Canada, and the part Canada can play in restoring Europe to economic health, were stressed by Sydney G. Dobson, President of The Royal Bank of Canada, at the bank's annual meeting. "Should the American continent fail to provide what is necessary to save Europe," he said, "the effect on our economy would be serious. I mention this because it is not generally enough realized that Canada depends to the extent of 30% of her national income upon export trade. In addition it should be noted that Canada's exports to the Western European countries in the last pre-war year composed 47% of her total exports, a fact which emphasizes the importance of European recovery to the maintenance of Canada's economic health."

Mr. Dobson pointed out that Canada had already done much to help provide Europe with the necessities of life. Canadian exports to Europe in 1946 had amounted to \$932 million. In the past few years Canada had provided over \$2 billion worth of aid to Europe in the form of loans, credits and gifts. "However, what has been done by Canada and other countries, has not been enough," said Mr. Dobson. "Plans are under way which it is hoped will, in the course of a few years, permanently restore European economic health." The Marshall Plan, "one of the happiest suggestions ever made in international relations," and the Geneva trade agreements last November were, he said, important steps to world recovery. An intelligent program for North American participation in the Marshall Plan would be of service to both Canada and the United States.

RECORD OF ACHIEVEMENT

Canada, said Mr. Dobson, had been singularly blessed by Providence. Notable progress had been made in both production and trade during recent years, and the standards of living of the Canadian people had shown marked gains. "Canada's foreign trade," he said "reached a new high total in the first ten months of 1947. Employment exceeded five million for the first time on record in August last. Productivity, too, is high. Canada's national income increased from \$3,972 million in 1938 to \$9,464 million in 1946. When translated into dollars of the same value, we find the increase to be 97 per cent, equal to an addition of \$379 per person per year. "I find that (in dollars of the same value) the personal income of Canadians has increased from \$361 per capita in 1938 to \$603 in 1946."

These figures, Mr. Dobson said, were gratifying and encouraging, but two dangers had to be faced to maintain present prosperity. One danger was the

possibility of economic collapse in Europe. The other was inflation. "Price rises," he said, "make it more necessary than ever for us to measure our real advance in dollars of constant value. The rest of the rise in money value is for the most part the empty air of inflation. When money incomes are excessive relative to the available supply of goods, as they are now, the logical way to reduce the pressure on prices is to increase the supply of goods. We have the physical equipment to do this, but the human factor is needed; a competent workman seeking to get out of his machine the whole production of which it is capable. I believe that what I said a year ago still holds true. There are still too many people who make high wages and plentiful leisure the greatest aims of their lives; still too many who believe that less production and more pay per worker is a solid base for prosperity. This is, of course, a fallacy. An honest day's work for an honest day's pay is still a good recipe for prosperity, perhaps the only formula that will insure lower prices, a higher standard of living, and lasting good times for all."

FREEDOM OF ENTERPRISE

"It is only right to say at this point that the greatest advances in well-being for their people have been made in countries like our own where freedom of enterprise has been allied to natural resources. The restrictive trade practices of so-called 'planned' economies deprive the world of that freedom of development, and expansion of business, and free interchange of goods which alone can bring decent living conditions on a wide scale."

"It is significant that in all the world the only countries to which Europe can turn for effective help are these two democracies of America, free-enterprise countries. It is obviously not we who are unstable, but the totalitarian countries. It is not we who are depressed, but the totalitarian countries. It is not we who are short of production of the things people need to live, but the totalitarian countries."

"It would, however, be very wrong to be complacent. Progress depends upon our keeping our freedom, and how much freedom business shall keep, and how long it will last, depend upon our ability to recognize, understand and meet our obligations to the nation as a whole. It should be our objective to show that free enterprise is the only economic system in the history of the world flexible enough to change in keeping with the needs of its people. At the same time it is the only economic system in the history of the world that has ever brought about great stability, and advancement of the standard of living of the people living under it."

head of it as well as the crotch was out of sight.

The three traps were then placed on the knoll and covered over with fresh pine needles. Those needles were not taken from the spot. They were brought from a distance, and they were handled with pieces of bark, so that the scent which exudes from the hands of a man might taint the air as little as possible. All to the eye and to the scent must be as undisturbed as possible in appearance.

When he had finished setting the traps, Bill Gary moved off to a distance, called his dogs, and strode off up the mountainside to visit a similar set of traps which he had arranged two days before. He was well out of sight before the tragedy which he had planned actually began.

A BIG lop-eared wolf running across the mountain suddenly dropped to his haunches and pointed his nose into the wind. For down that wind came the eloquent tale of red meat. Lop-ear was a good hunter, an expert hunter. But he was not in a class with the great Frosty. Therefore his belly, at certain seasons, cleaved close to his backbone, and this was one of the seasons. Hunting had been bad. It had been terribly bad, and the call of the red meat was frightfully strong in him.

So he went up the wind to find the treasure. He did not run in a straight line, but shifting here and there, his nose high and then low. For there were some odd features about the scent of that meat. The odor was fresh as that of a yearling deer, and yet the odor was not hot. At any rate, the delicious scent was not retreating. He took his time about the stalking, therefore, and it was some minutes later before he ventured to thrust his nose out from the edge of the clearing.

He dropped to his belly at once, his hair bristling with fear. For man had been there. There was unmistakable evidence in the heavy air close to the ground, that man had been there not very long before. But, for that matter, man was everywhere in the woods, and in a great many portions of the white district above the timber line, even. Here, where he was close to the upper verge of the trees, the wolf was not so accustomed to meeting the dreadful scent. That was why he remained still for a long time before he ventured forward.

He could not only smell the prize, but he could see it, now. It hung red as a jewel in the branch of a tree.

Could he reach it? It seemed just on the verge of his jumping powers! He re-

treated, took a strong run, and then checked himself shortly on skidded legs that trembled with fear. For he had remembered that the ground he was to land on might not be secure. Therefore he checked himself and began to sniff carefully. His eyes became dim as the intensity of his search increased. What good are eyes for near hunting, compared to the powerful concentration of a wolf's power of smell?

He found the ground clear. It was not clean, to be sure, for the horrible smell of man was on it, but it was clear of all actual danger, as far as Lop-ear could make out.

So he ran back to the proper distance, ran forward, and hurled himself high into the air. His teeth clicked only a few inches beneath the prize. He went back again. Again, again, he drove himself as high as he could into the air.

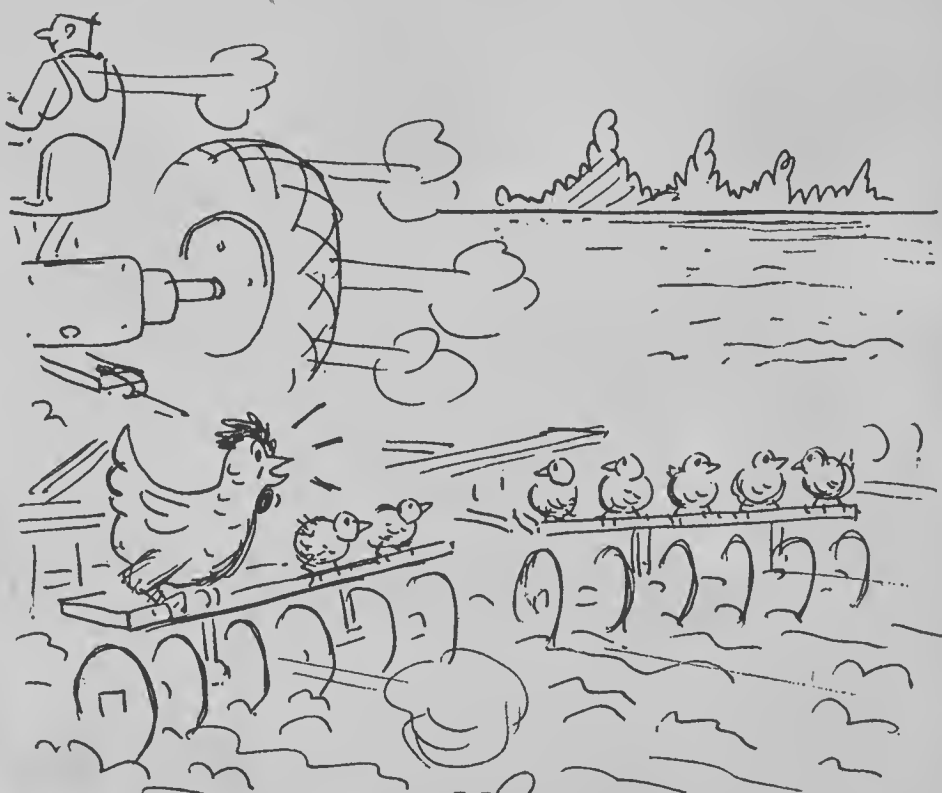
Then, standing back for another try, he measured the leap. His brain was strong enough to give him clear assurance, and therefore he retreated after the manner of his kind to the first high place in the clearing, and sat down and lifted his voice in mourning. If he had found a vast bull moose or an elk bogged down in the snow and had been afraid of tackling the monster himself, he would have sat down in the same fashion and sent up the same wild, long-drawn, unearthly howl. Every wolf within miles, hearing it, would know that it meant just one thing: "Red meat to be had! Red meat to be had!" And they would come. They could hardly resist coming.

He sat down and howled, and his cry reached the ears of a far greater and wiser wolf in the distance—Frosty, that sleek and untroubled robber of farmyards on the one hand and the wilderness on the other.

IN what a complicated way fate was working against Frosty, using in part the skill of the trapper and in part the wiles of Frosty's own kind! Hardly had Frosty heard that first long wail when the voice of Lop-ear snapped off into silence; for as he shifted back in giving his yell a greater volume, he had done what Bill Gary expected, and put his foot into a trap that shut its strong teeth of steel into the flesh and tendons of the leg and bit down toward the bone.

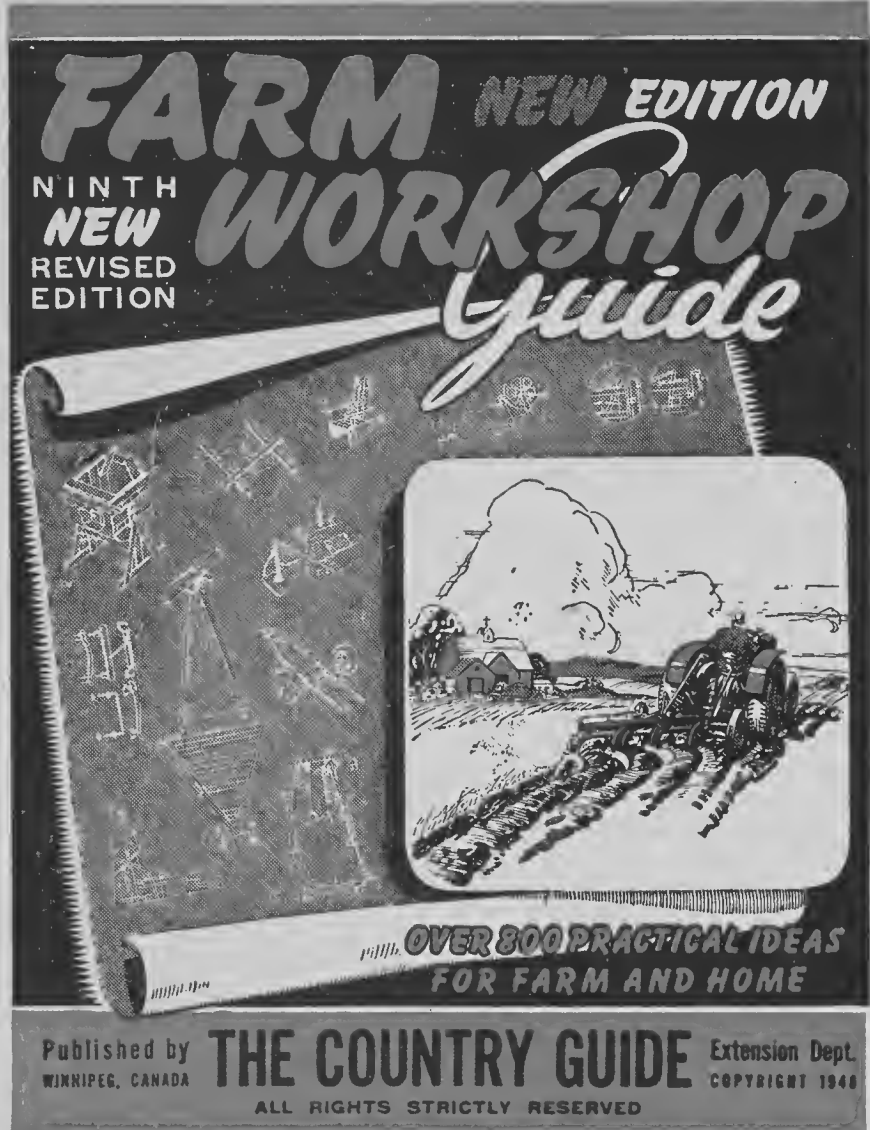
But Frosty could not tell that. All he knew was that there had been one wolf cry of such a volume that it announced the presence of a he-wolf of almost, if not quite, his own proportions.

Frosty turned with joy on the trail of a fight and ran with winged feet down the wind to get at the stranger. It was his duty, and it was his pride, to



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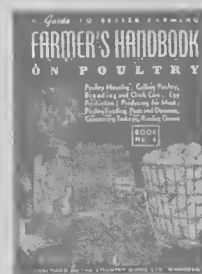
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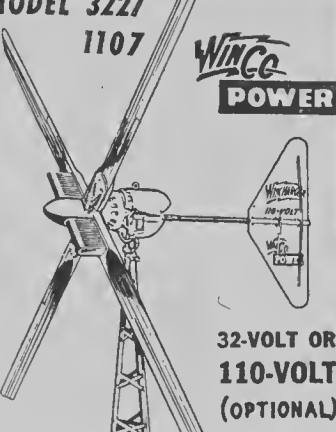


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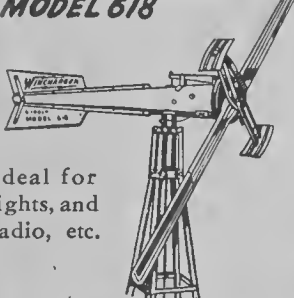
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keep his own run as clear of other wolves as he could. If he had resided constantly among the mountains, he would have kept the marches of his domain as free from other wolves as the parlor table of a good housewife is free from dust. But Frosty made so many and such long excursions in the dangerous lowlands, where the habitations of man were thick, that he did not keep his kingdom properly policed. He was all the keener, therefore, to get at the stranger.

As for fighting, he knew all about it. There was hardly a night, during his travels from village to village and from ranch to ranch, when he did not run into whole packs of dogs. Some of them would run at the mere scent of a wolf. But others were his full equal in size and had been bred to the work. Therefore Frosty was kept efficient, in the cunning fence of tooth and shoulder with which a wolf lays his peers low.

He knew how to shift his big weight like a shadow, feinting here and there. He knew how to strive for a hamstring as well as for the throat, which was the limit of fighting sense of many wolves. He knew, even—and dogs had taught him this—that a leg hold, maintained half a second with due wrenchings, would probably break the bone. He knew that when the other fellow has been overturned by a charge there is always the belly as a larger and easier target. A wound there may be as fatal, though not so quickly.

One might consider Frosty, in fact, not so much as a mere sneak thief, as he could be held a bold pirate that cruised through dangerous waters and constantly defied the attacks of whole fleets of armed ships of war. And this was certainly true; that more than almost any other of his kind, he had the sort of pride that makes a warrior stand and fight instead of running away, even from overwhelming odds.

There was one occasion when he had driven a whole pack of five wolves from the freshly killed carcass of an elk; not that he needed the meat, but because he wanted to see what a mixture of bluff, courage, and fighting skill could accomplish.

This was the Frosty that you must have in mind as he hurried down the wind to find the meaning of that voice which had dared to give tongue in the midst of his realm. Imagine him as a great form of misty grey, swiftly running, with his head high, since there was no scent for him to follow.

He was almost on top of the clearing before the scent of man struck him like the pealing sound of a rifle. The scent doubled him up and turned him around. He skirted rapidly, furtively, around the clearing, and on the farther side of it he found the trail of the big wolf which had come there before him. Moreover, the wind carried to him two smells of blood. One was venison; one was that of a wounded wolf.

It was very intriguing. It was just the sort of a scent that one might expect to come across where a wolf had succeeded in pulling down a deer and had been wounded in the struggle.

On his belly, Frosty pulled himself through the brush and came out on the verge of the open, and there he had sight of a figure which made him bristle the hair of his mane and rise slowly to his feet, with glaring eyes.

For there on the knoll in the middle of the clearing lay a huge wolf. Yes, a monster almost of his own proportions. The head of the stranger was turned toward him. His snarling lips unmasked fangs of terrible proportions.

What amazed Frosty was that the stranger did not deign to rise to meet him. It was as though the big fellow preferred to keep his gaze fixed on the bit of red meat that dangled in the branches of the pine tree to the right.

Observe the cruel workings of fate against Frosty! If the trapped wolf had risen an instant sooner, if there had been the slightest sight or jangling sound of the steel chain, if there had been the least suspicion of a trap, Frosty would have given that place a berth miles wide. But as it was, he was merely overwhelmed with rage at what he considered the contemptuous indifference of the stranger.

Left to his own cunning, Frosty would have detected every trap that even Bill Gary could have placed for him. Already for six months he had been avoiding them. But now, half blinded by rage, he hurled himself straight at the enemy. He reached the knoll. And as he reached it, as the stranger rose, too late Frosty saw the glitter of the deadly chain and the trap that was attached to a foreleg of Lop-ear. For in that very instant, as he tried to put on the brakes, Frosty jammed his left hind foot right into a Newhouse trap!

THE charge of Frosty had brought him well within the leaping distance of Lop-ear. That big fellow was a fighter on his own account, with plenty of wolf experience behind him. He went right in, low and hard, and got a tooth parry for his pains.

A tooth parry is executed by a wolf that knows its business and trusts the strength of its teeth. It is a slashing stroke, not at the body, but at the striking mouth of an enemy. Lop-ear, with slashed lips shrank back from that strange shock, and as he shrank, Frosty jumped in and gave him the shoulder thrust. The full weight of his big body was behind that blow, and Lop-ear immediately dropped over on his back.

He never rose again. It was as though a sword had opened his throat with a slashing blow. The grip of Frosty finished the battle there and then.

But the instant Lop-ear was dead, the limp body became of no importance. Those other teeth of steel which were fastened in the hind leg of Frosty were



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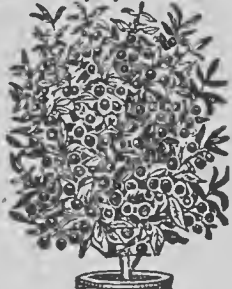
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what mattered. He sat down and studied what had happened.

The grip did not grow less. Once a bulldog had clamped down on his leg and kept working in its teeth to break the bone. That was the way this skeleton jaw of death, this grisly and cold monster, locked its grip on the leg of Frosty.

Suddenly he pointed his nose at the sky, and a howl worked up in his throat, a yell of despair. That sound was never uttered. He had learned during long process of time that noise makes no matter better in the wilderness. It can bring trouble, but never help.

Therefore Frosty swallowed the yell of pain, the appeal for sympathy. Instead, he turned his head once more and considered the only possible way of escape. He got up and tentatively pulled until the chain was tight. There was no give to it. He went over and studied the way the chain disappeared into a narrow hole in the ground. Buried in that hole was wood. That was as far as the intelligence of Frosty could solve the mystery. The iron came like a snake out of the ground, and the bodiless jaws were attached to the chain.

He could not free himself with a sound body, but he could escape by maiming himself. He could gnaw off the foot that was imprisoned in the grasp of the trap. Already the leg was numb below the point where the steel teeth were fastened upon him.

He was about to grind his powerful teeth through the bones of his own leg when there was another interruption.

Up the hillside, far away, Bill Gary had heard the mournful wail of Lopear some time ago. His dogs had heard it, also, and had been anxious to run toward the sound. But Gary, as he turned and countermarched, kept them at hand. It was only when he was comparatively close to the clearing that he allowed the big, savage brutes to cut loose and run ahead toward the silence of the traps.

And now Frosty saw them, lurching through the brush and out into the open. He stood up. Pain from his wound hunched his back. Hatred and loathing of these enemies made his hair bristle. They were huge. Either one of them might make a formidable antagonist, even if his feet were free for maneuvering in the battle. The two together would probably tear the life out of him, and he knew it.

FROSTY despised his fate. There had been nobler ways of dying, as when the great grizzly almost cornered him one day, or as when the dog pack in the village had actually tumbled him off his feet. But now, against only two dogs, to be found pinned down to the ground, helpless.

He stood there rigid, glaring. The horrible scent of man blew to him from the reeking bodies of the dogs. They were man-made engines of battle, and he hated them with the religious hatred of the wilderness.

Tiger circled immediately around to the rear and charged. Shock came in from the front. For that frontal attack Frosty apparently braced himself, acting as though he intended to abandon his hind quarters to the second enemy until he had disposed of the first attacker.

Truly and strongly, Shock rushed in to carry his charge home as Tiger flashed in from the rear, but from the corner of his eye Frosty gauged the proper distance. Then wheeled and struck.

Tiger tried to dodge. In trying to dodge, he naturally lifted his head a little. That was why Frosty found the most perfect target that a wolf could ask for, and flashed both his fangs in the soft under throat of Tiger.

Shock, overcharging his target that had shifted so suddenly, made a flying snap that laid open the haunch of Frosty. Then, as Shock turned, he saw



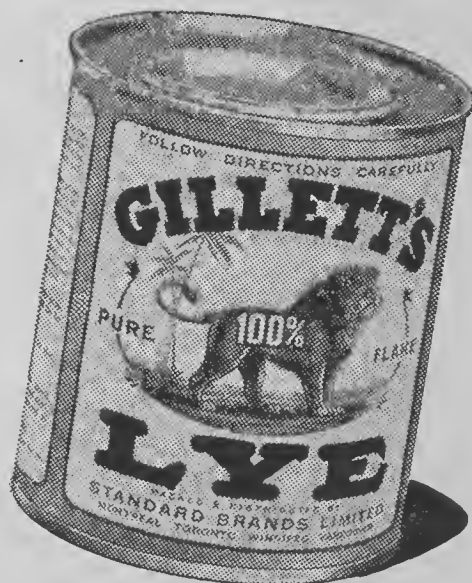
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PINK PARTY CAKE

½ cup shortening	2 teaspoons Magic Baking Powder
1 cup sugar	
3 egg yolks	¾ teaspoon salt
1 egg	½ cup milk
1 ¾ cups sifted flour	1 teaspoon vanilla extract
Pink Frosting	

Cream together shortening and sugar. Add egg yolks, beat well. Add egg; beat well. Sift dry ingredients together. Add alternately with milk to creamed mixture. Add vanilla extract. Bake in greased tube pan in 350° F. oven 50 minutes. Spread frosting on top and sides of cake.

PINK FROSTING: Boil together 1½ cups sugar, ½ cup water and 1½ tps. vinegar to 258° F., (or until syrup spins long thread). Beat 3 egg whites stiff; gradually add syrup, beating constantly, until frosting holds shape. Add few grains salt, ½ tsp. vanilla and ¼ tsp. almond extracts. Tint delicate pink with red vegetable coloring.



his companion standing back, coughing blood, and standing on legs that were already beginning to tremble at the hocks and knees.

A wiser dog than Shock might have realized that, for all his size and strength, he was not capable of meeting this master of fight. But Shock was not wise, really. His eyes were red, and in his brain there was no knowledge except that of battle. He had been bred to fly at the enemy. He plunged straight in at Frosty.

For Frosty it was child's play now. He stood erect and huge till the instant of the contact. Then he dropped flat to the ground and slashed upward. Shock tumbled away with a great sword cut across his belly. That wound alone would have finished him in time, but the valiant brute swung around blindly, hungering for one good grip of his jaws on the enemy.

He might as well have gripped at a ghost. Frosty side-stepped, then bowled Shock over and put his grip on the throat.

When he stood back, Shock lay still, and there was a vague comfort in the heart of the wolf.

He knew, if ever an animal could have known, that battle was his destiny, and then death in the wild. Now he had fought, and the dead lay around him. No matter what happened then, even with this single day behind him, he had not lived in vain.

It was then that he heard the heavy, clumsy beat of the foot of man, for big Bill Gary was approaching swiftly. By the footfall alone, Frosty would have known that it was man. He did not need the scent of powder and steel that was blowing down the wind to him. He knew now that he had no time even to sever his leg below the trap and go halting away. In all the world of his cunning devices there was only one poor expedient left, and that was to drop and lie like a stone.

He had seen other animals play possum, but none ever played it better than Frosty as he lay with glassy eyes partly open, his mouth wide, his tongue lolling out on the pine needles. His very breathing was so controlled that only the most considerate eye could have detected the rise and fall of his ribs beneath their deep coating of fur.

That was the picture that Bill Gary saw as he came rushing out into the clearing. He saw Shock dead, Tiger kicking himself around in the last struggle for breath, a big wolf also dead, with one leg caught in a trap, and above all—a sight that made all else as nothing in his mind—here was, at last, the great marauder, Frosty, stretched on the ground.

They had killed Frosty, and he had taken toll of the slayers. Well, it was a pity to lose Shock and Tiger, but, after all, one has to pay for great results. People would remember him for this. They would say, in days to come: "Bill

Gary, that rich man—that fellow that found the great gold mine—the same one that caught Frosty, the famous wolf."

THAT was the way people would have to talk about him. Because it is possible to overlook a man who has done only one thing—the accomplishment may be put down to luck or to chance—but when a man has done two outstanding things, his peers must stand back and take off their hats.

The battle was plainly over. So the trapper put his rifle against a tree and came forward with only the axe in his hand. He came on slowly, with the loss of his two fine dogs a diminishing fact in his mind, every instant, and the glory in taking Frosty outruling all other things in the world. It grew in his passionate mind into a thing equal with the finding of the gold mine. If he had had to take his choice between the two accomplishments at that instant, perhaps he would have preferred the trapping of the great wolf.

He was a monster. Bill Gary had sometimes felt that the size of the footprint could not really have indicated the actual bulk of the marauder. He called Frosty, in his own mind, "Big-foot." And yet here was the actuality spread magnificently over the ground. There was no other wolf in the world like this, he was sure. Two thousand dollars? It no longer seemed an absurdly high reward for the catching of the monster. It was almost worth two thousand dollars to have one look at that king of the wilderness and see what a wolf could really be like!

Those were the thoughts of big Bill Gary as he strolled up closer and closer to the spot where the wolf lay, with the wind ruffling his fur. He came within three steps, within two, within one.

And then the heap of fur twitched into life. Bill Gary had a chance to heave up the axe, but he was far too late to spring back. The slash of the knife-sharp fangs caught him across the inside of his right thigh and cut through the tough cloth of his trousers, and into the deep, soft flesh—cutting and tearing.

The wrenching force of that stroke dropped big Bill Gary to his knees. The agony of the torn flesh half blinded his eyes. It was a smoke of pain filled with red sparks that flared up across his mind, and through it he saw Frosty.

He struck at the leaping form. The blow of the axe glanced, and the teeth of the wolf reached at his throat. He struck with all the force of his left hand. The blow fell; the teeth ripped all the tendons inside his wrist with a knife stroke.

He had only one hand, now, for the swaying of the axe, and Frosty, with blood-dripping mouth, was rushing in at him again.

He had the axe by the narrow neck as he struck to parry that rush. The wolf swerved from the blow and came



"I hope you folks don't mind doubling up—The housing situation in these parts is terrible."

in again, and with a half swing of his arm, Bill Gary smashed the back of the axe home right on the broad top of Frosty's head.

The lobo dropped, either stunned or brained. But, impelled by the force of his leap, he struck against the legs of Gary. The breath went out of Frosty's body with an audible grunt. The impact knocked Gary backward, and as he strove to get to his feet, his wounded right leg gave way under him, and he fell on his side.

A mist of whirling darkness poured over his brain, and he fainted.

THE total surprise, the horror of the grinning mask of the wolf, the agony of the wounds, the hot gushing of his own blood, had unstrung even the steel nerves of Bill Gary—but only for a few moments.

When he recovered and sat up, he was lying in a pool of blood. And more blood was pumping out of his thigh and out of his wrist. Arteries had been severed in both places—big arteries.

He knew the extent of the danger by the frightful giddiness of his brain. There was still strength in one hand, however. As for the left hand, he would never be able to use that again. Or would the cunning doctors actually be able to tie severed tendons together?

To stop the blood was the first thing.

He knew that those few moments of unconsciousness during which he had lain on the ground had brought him to the verge of death, for his heart had been strongly pumping out his life-blood every instant of that time.

Now, in a frenzy of panic, he wanted to stop both flows of blood at once.

He steadied himself. He could not do both things at once. That was impossible. It was a time to make every second count, to be calm and cool. So he made himself calm and cool.

He ripped off his coat with his right hand.

He knelt on the coat, held one edge of it between his teeth, and with his hunting knife slashed off several strips. He took two of those strips, still working with teeth and hand, and twisted them together. The gaping wound in his thigh was what counted most. He ran the cloth around the top of his leg and knotted it. It was barely long enough to serve the purpose. He had to lean over and almost break his back to catch one end of the cloth in his teeth. Then he worked the bandage up. He took a short stick, shoved it inside the bandage, and twisted.

As he twisted, he saw the compression of the flesh open the gaping mouth of the wound, but the flow of the blood diminished. He kept on twisting until the bandage pressed down through his flesh. The agony of it burned him to the bone. But he kept on until not a drop of blood was flowing from the wound. Then he took out a bit of twine—what man of the wilds will do without string or thongs of some sort in his pockets—and lashed the stick in place.

After that, he did the same thing with his torn wrist. The devil was in the wolf that it had been able to open arteries with each stroke of its fangs! The devil was in the wolf, and in the luck of Bill Gary.

Then he told himself that this was his payment. He had found incredible wealth. He had unlocked the ribs of the ancient mountains to get at it. Well, there is always bad luck in store for the finders of treasure. He was having his misfortune now.

Afterward, in the long years to come, he would be able to revel in the wealth. He would be able to look back on the day when he had fought with that incarnate fiend, Frosty.

Who in the world had ever heard of a wolf playing possum before? Yes, they had been known to do it. Coyotes will do it, too.

Then, as he finally sealed up the flow of blood on his wrist, he became very

faint, and was nauseated. The trees spun around and around before his eyes.

He endured that, closing his eyes, stretching himself on his back. He was almost glad of the two hot bands of agony that were biting into his flesh on his leg and on his arm. That pain would bring him back to his senses. Or had he already lost so much blood that he was sure to die?

He put a hand over his heart and could feel nothing. He listened calmly, and made out by sense, not by sound, the fluttering pulsation.

Live? Of course he would live! He pushed himself to a sitting posture. His left arm was blackening and swelling with the checked currents of the blood. His leg below the bandage was numb. Half of him was dead already. He felt that. He was suddenly, calmly sure that he would in fact die before he ever managed to get back to the cabin.

IF he got back to his cabin, he could light two fires in front of his shack. That smoke, as it rose, would be a signal to Luke Warner, three miles farther down the valley. He and Luke had arranged the signals long before. A man may get terribly ill or may have an accident which keeps him from travelling through the mountains. In case anything happened to one of them, they were to send the signal—two columns of smoke, steadily rising.

If he could get back to the cabin, he could manage to light the fires, and then Luke Warner would come. Luke was a fellow to be depended upon. Mean and hard, but dependable.

The nausea returned upon him. Something was sickening him, and he told himself that it was the smell of wolf.

That made him look at the motionless body of the great lobo, and he saw that from the place where the ragged back of the axe had torn the scalp of the wolf, blood was flowing. Well, blood does not flow from dead bodies, and therefore, Frosty was still alive.

The mouth of Bill Gary twisted to the side. It was almost a smile. There was a chance—one chance in ten thousand—that some one might come up here and find the two dogs, the other wolf, and Gary himself lying dead—and Frosty still alive!

That lucky stranger would claim the scalp money! He would get the bounty that really belonged to a dead man!

And suddenly Bill Gary hated the entire living world of man. They lived, and little did they care how he lay in agony on the mountain, slowly dying.

They lived, and the wolf lived.

He crawled over to the tree. It was hard to hunch himself along on one knee and one hand. He put his ruined left hand down and used the left arm, also. The agony was only a little more frightful. What bothered him most was the thought of the pine needles and the dirt getting into the opening and shutting wound in his wrist.

He got the rifle, tied it to him, and crawled back to shoot Frosty. The blood was still trickling from the head of the stunned wolf.

Then another thought came to him.

If he died, and the wolf died, then his gold mine was lost. No man would ever find it, because these mountains had been prospected thoroughly for gold and miners had given up. The secret of the mine would be lost. In a single year or so the weather would cover over the raw wounds in the ledge where the gleam of the gold still shone out.

The greatest thing in his life would then be as nothing! It would be almost as though he had not lived, in fact!

When he thought of that, he cursed softly. If he used too much breath, it started him gasping, and the trees and the mountains spun around him in dark, swift circles.

That was when he remembered the Red Cross collars on the dead dogs, and with a stroke of imagination his mind

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leaped the rest of the way. He went to Shock, the nearest body, and unbuckled the heavy steel collar. He took out his notebook, opened it, and wrote with his indelible pencil, under his last entry:

"Dear Alec: Go to place described and find a ledge with a gold outcrop. I think I'm dying. Good luck to you. I give you the mine. It's as rich as thunder."

Bill Gary."

He tore the page out of the book and folded it small. On the outside, he wrote the address: "Alexander Gary, Newlands. Please deliver."

HE wrapped that folded bit of paper in some of the oiled silk, opened the little compartment in the dog collar, and placed the message inside. Then he crawled to the senseless body of the wolf and fastened the collar around the great neck. It fitted so snugly that he could be sure the beast would not be able to rub it off.

Watching closely, he could see the slight rise and fall of the ribs as the senseless monster breathed. He was glad. He was wonderfully glad that his messenger might live—if only the axe stroke had not shattered the skull.

He crawled to the rear leg that was fastened in the trap. He had to bear down with his ruined left hand and with his right to unspring the powerful trap. And his head spun around as he made the effort.

But at last the great wolf was free.

Bill Gary dragged himself to a little distance and got his back to a tree.

To lie down and die, like a silly fool, like a baby—that would be too horrible for speech. But to die sitting up, looking the world in the face—that was not so bad.

He wanted to see the wolf get up and start away before he gave up the ghost.

Then he remembered that he had a small metal flask of whisky in his hip pocket. It shocked him to think that he could have forgotten this until such a late moment. Instantly the flask was uncorked and half the contents flowed down his throat.

When he looked up from his drink, he saw Frosty actually rising to his feet. He swayed a moment, staggered, and then, with a motion as fluidly sliding as though there were not a wound on his body, Frosty faded away among the trees and was gone.

He was gone, but he could not escape men forever. He had learned much wisdom in his life. No doubt this one day had taught him several profound chapters. But nevertheless he could not hold out forever against the wiles of traps, poison, hunting packs of fast and savage dogs and, above all, high-power rifles. Some day he would fall. And when he fell, certainly the mystery of finding a steel collar around his throat would cause the collar to be removed. Might it start merely a legend that Frosty was not a wolf at all, but merely a dog that had run wild?

But surely, one day, men would open the little container and find therein the message.

So Gary's great enemy, Frosty, became his one link with the world, the hand which he reached out for the recognition for posterity.

For when the message was read, the mine would be discovered, and then—well, they could hardly do less than name the mine after him. For every drop of blood shed from his veins, an ounce of yellow gold would pour out into circulation. It would work evil and it would work good; here and there. And all that it accomplished would be the work of a dead man, Bill Gary.

It was a satisfaction to him. It was a foretaste of immortality. It made him smile.

And, above all, it seemed to Bill Gary most right and fitting that he should have fastened his gift to the world around the neck of a wolf.

To Be Continued



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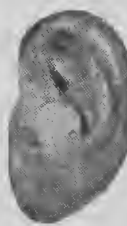
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ANOTHER SPRING

Continued from page 8

laid her hand upon his shoulder. "Perhaps the oil will not last long, John. Perhaps it will come up quickly and then there'll be no more," she said.

"Yah, maybe—," Lars agreed, "but the land; it will always be here."

JOHN popped a lump of sugar between his teeth and sipped his coffee through it. "You're pretty foxy, dad. Do you know what they're saying about you in town? 'Old man Pedersen's holding on to get into the hundred thousand dollar class.' You can sell at your own price."

Lars looked past his son, past the shrubs that bounded the garden, beyond the fields to the poplar grove where the crow no longer came. Hilda felt his shoulders sag under her arm.

"My land isn't for sale."

John looked up in astonishment. "You're not serious, dad!"

His mother answered him. "We've talked it over, John. The land has been an inheritance from father to son, unspoiled by the hands of strangers."

Lars reached up and took his wife's hand. His gratitude and forgiveness were one.

John looked from one to the other. He had heard that his father was holding out against the oil companies but they had believed his reasons were those of avarice. His father's attitude was incomprehensible to John. He thought that he was throwing away a fortune. His mother, he knew, was covering up for the old man. Couldn't he see that the fortune to be made by selling the land or leasing the oil rights was a far better inheritance than a few acres, especially for a fellow with only one arm?

He laid his cards face up. "Dad, I've got myself a job in a real estate office, buying and selling for Jacob Meyers. I'm making big money. We sold the Stronach place and Olaf's."

"You did that, John," asked Lars incredulously.

"We thought you were having a holiday," his mother added.

"A holiday—it was a holiday." He laughed. "Look here, dad. I can get you a big slice of this maxuma the oil companies are paying." He looked at his mother. "You can take mother to the coast. She's worked herself to death long enough in this hole."

Lars half rose from his chair, but Hilda placed a restraining hand upon his arm. "It hasn't been so hard, son, when I've had your father with me and you to do it for." She smiled for them both. "Why, if it hadn't been for Lars, who knows, I might still be teaching in the little old schoolhouse."

"Don't ever believe it," John scoffed. "Olaf was telling me about those days."

"Poor Olaf," she laughed. "He walked on his own feet in the schoolhouse dances."

The memory of big Olaf broke the tension and Hilda's heart leaped over a space of years to thank the great-hearted Swede for the service he had just rendered. Lars was master of himself once more.

"John," he began, "do you remember what happened on your tenth birthday?"

John thought for a moment. "Why sure, Dad. I remember. That's the day you took me out to the plow, showed me the red rag tied to a pole at the far end of the field and told me to plow straight for it."

"You plowed a straight furrow, son."

"Thanks, Dad." He wondered what the old man was getting at.

LARS continued. "My father did the same for me, and his father for him. We all plowed straight furrows." He paused. "I was hoping that some day you would have a son of ten years."

So that was it. John looked at them both. His mother, at the stove, preparing their noon-day meal, as he had seen her scores of times; his father, drawing deeply upon his blackened pipe; eyes fixed upon that pole with its faded red rag at the far end of the field. This was his home as it had been for as long as he could remember. He had been happy here.

"I'm sorry, Dad. I guess I'm just not cut out for a farmer. The war took something away from me besides my arm." He waited, but only the steaming kettle on the stove broke the silence. They were leaving him to—to plow his own furrow. Well, he would have to do it. He was on his own. "I understand better how you feel about this thing," he continued. "It's not practical of course. You're throwing away a great opportunity, a fortune. I'll have to get back to the office this afternoon, but if you should change your mind about selling, let me know."

He had been abrupt. He realized that his decision had hurt to the quick and yet he felt that his was the right course. Why should he live in his grandfather's age because his own father had chosen that way?

Lars knocked his pipe against the wood box. "You're asking me to do what Esau did," he commented quietly. "I can't sell any part of my birthright, son." He rested his hand on the younger man's shoulder. "When you're walking a straight furrow again, come back to us, boy."

Lars continued to work long hours in his fields, but it was for the land itself. It was all he had left. He tired more quickly; though he tried to keep the knowledge of it from Hilda. But she knew. The crow did not return to the copse though its nest in the tallest tree stood out against the setting sun and Lars felt its emptiness more keenly than ever.

The drilling on Olaf's place produced no oil. Another dry hole was left to the west. Ugly pock marks of non-productive wells dotted the seared face of the land and the oil companies spudded in farther east. Lars' acres turned from green to yellow, heavy with the promise of a good harvest, a promise which never reached fulfillment.

THE storm struck in the evening. Hail cut swathes through the fields, churning the garden to mire, smashing the grain to the ground. From the inky clouds, forks of lightning struck with diabolical glee. The oil rigging on Mike Stronach's farm went up in a pillar of flame and from his window, Lars saw the tree with the crow's nest riven from top to root.

Next morning the scene was one of devastation, a scene which lay mirrored in Lars' eyes even after he turned away. He could not look at Hilda and in his memory he heard her say again, "Mike has had his harvest, a hundred fold—" but she said nothing of this to him, only telling him quietly as she poured his coffee. "Drink it while it's hot, Lars. It's good for one who hasn't slept well." When he tried to explain the despair in his heart she merely smiled and said, "There'll be another Spring, and you'll be strong again."

The news of John's accident came that afternoon. He had been on Mike Stronach's place when the rigging was struck by lightning and in a desperate effort to pull an oil man from beneath the flaming wreckage was caught himself. He had been taken to a city hospital where Lars and Hilda were permitted to see him only for a minute. The doctor was kind but blunt. John's complete recovery depended upon how

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Keeps in the cupboard

fast he could be taken to a specialist in the States. The cost would be great but the alternative was a long and doubtful convalescence.

Lars went first to Jacob Meyers. The realtor spread his arms with an expressive flourish. John, he said, had nothing except what he had invested in Olaf's well and that had not come in. From him, Lars went to the agents of oil companies; those he could not see personally, he wired. Their answers were the same. They would have given him thousands on his property a few weeks ago but now their interests were in the strata to the east. Their geologists had not recommended expansion in his direction. He turned to the loan companies in his great need, but news of the storm had preceded him, robbing him of security, balking him of aid at every turn, until he felt like a fly in a spider's web; a web of misfortune spun in oil. Then, he thought of Hilda and her savings account, her egg money. It would be small but enough to buy the airplane ticket and surely the specialist would help when he realized their desperate need. Strange, he thought, that Hilda had forgotten this source of help, herself.

HILDA had not forgotten. She dreaded the moment when he would ask; hoping that he would not have to. She knew of his quick, heartbreaking struggle for the decision to sell his land for his son's sake. Now, he would ask for her savings and she would have to tell him that they were gone.

Lars would not have felt so crushed if Hilda could have told him her savings had gone in some other way than into oil shares of the company which had bought Mike Stronach's place. It had been a subterfuge investment for John's sake and now was lost to him when he needed it most. Oil. Black, oozing gold, from the bowels of the earth, tainting everything it touched. Lars hated it.

His son's absence, his subsequent accident, and now maybe the boy's life, all because of oil. The riven tree and the crow that came no more, were symbols of his own shattered hopes and with heavy heart he turned once more to his land; to plow under the crop that had promised so much.

Hilda went to the city, seeking the agent who had sold her the oil shares. Her only hope was a plea for the return of her money. She was not prepared for the news with which he greeted her. Shares were worth twenty times her investment with buyers clamoring for their purchase. She had gleaned a little fortune.

Lars received the news with mixed feelings. Joy was predominant in that John would be wholly well again and yet in his heart there was disappointment because it had been oil and not his land which had yielded the means of his recovery.

They sat upon the porch; Hilda braiding cloth for another rug; Lars, caressing the bowl of his pipe. His eyes were on the scarred tree in the copse, standing like a spectre against the newly plowed land. Under it lay his hope in the future and his faith in the past. On the pole at the far end of the field, the faded cloth which had guided the hands of good plowmen to straight furrows flapped idly.

Hilda knew what was in his mind. She laid a gentle hand upon his arm. "Lars." She waited for him to look away from the shattered tree but he did not. "Lars, there'll be another Spring. Another crow will build its nest out there and the fields will be green again. And Lars—" He looked at her now. "I spoke with John before he left. He wants you to put a new red rag upon the pole. He's coming home in the Spring."



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The Countrywoman

Farm Women and the C.A.C.

CANADIAN housewives are directly concerned these days with the problems of the high cost of living. With the prices of almost everything they have to buy soaring, their job of making the family budget cover all the necessary items is becoming more and more difficult. The cost of proper housing, food, clothing and household furnishing has increased drastically. The realization has come that we are now in a period of inflation where the buying power of the dollar has shrunk. The checking of further increases in prices of essential goods is likely to be the major problem confronting the government of Canada this year and next.

Almost every day the press and radio carry news of protests from groups of citizens. How effective these protests will be, remains to be seen. If they have the backing of a sufficiently large number of citizens, the government will likely have to heed them. Protests to be effective must be based on correct information and should contain constructive suggestions for action. Coming either from wage earners, business interests, or producers of foodstuffs, they must tie in with a wise economic policy for all the people in Canada.

The women in this country did a fine job of policing prices during the war. The fact that they were alert, kept records of prices paid locally and were associated with a large number of women in the same region, prevented many abuses when goods were in short supply. Through information services between government offices and the consumer, they felt assured that their opinions and the information they had to give were given due weight in deciding policy. Now with war-time controls, with the exception of export of food to countries other than the United Kingdom, lifted, the picture of supplies and prices has become confused and uncertain.

AS a result of the experience of working together to secure information and to advise on what is needed in regard to quality of goods, the women of Canada decided last September to set up the Canadian Association of Consumers. Plans were made to launch the campaign for 250,000 members in the month of November. Out of the three and one-half million women of 18 years and over it was hoped to achieve that objective, counting that at least one woman in ten would support the movement and pay a 50-cent annual fee. Since November the provinces

have been busy setting up the organization machinery and facing the task of reaching the membership quota allotted to each.

The C.A.C. was set up as a result of the meeting of representatives from over 50 national organizations of women. Its basis is the federated groups of existing women's organizations but eventually it is hoped to develop to include all Canadian women. It will be developed locally, provincially, and nationally. It is to: "Provide a channel for economic education to all Canadian women and at the same time to be a focal point for consumer recommendations." The headquarters is Box 500, Station B, Ottawa. Its strength will depend upon the membership and upon the finances it will have at its disposal, which must come from individual membership fees.

By this time the provincial organization machinery should be well defined and an active move on foot to enlist members. Members will receive a monthly bulletin to keep them informed on matters of consumer interest and economic welfare. They will have an opportunity to have their questions answered if they are concerned with consumer problems. They will have an opportunity to exchange opinions with others. They will have the opportunity of joining with other women in securing action to promote "better standards of living in Canadian homes and a greater stability in Canadian life."

An invitation has been extended to the Canadian

Consumer problems now being studied are of concern to rural women

By AMY J. ROE

Federation of Agriculture to appoint two farm women representatives to the Board of Directors of C.A.C. This was done because farm women in Canada have no national organization of their own. The Women's Institutes have representation through the Federated Women's Institutes of Canada, which has a membership of over 70,000 across the Dominion. It is essential that the viewpoint of agriculture be represented in any consumers' association in Canada.

Immediate steps should be taken to secure it locally and provincially. In most of the provinces, farm women are an integral part of active farm organizations, though they are not always functioning as a separate women's organization. It is now the responsibility of their provincial officers to be informed of this new movement and be prepared by study and well-thought-out policy to take an active part in problems affecting customers. They cannot afford to be indifferent or set apart from a movement which is likely to gain momentum and strength as the months pass. The voice of agriculture should be heard.

At the present time public interest is largely focused on food costs. The price of milk, butter, meat and bread are subject to questioning and protest. These should be viewed in their proper relationship to



[Photo by National Film Board.]

Greater interest is now shown in supplies of fresh fruit and vegetables in Canadian stores.

increasing costs and demand. These matters and others such as the quality and standard of goods on the market today are sufficient and good reasons for rural women getting into and working along soundly constructive lines in the Canadian Association of Consumers.

Canadian Appeal for Children

TO help the hungry children of war devastated countries, this month an appeal will be made to the people of Canada. It is part of a world-wide appeal to provide critically needed food, milk, medicine, clothes, shoes, and tools of learning for some 30 million children in Europe and some 30 million children in Asia, close to the starvation level.

A few months ago, the General Assembly of United Nations gave approval of such an appeal being made. Most of the funds raised will go to the United Nations' International Children's Emergency Fund, which is already operating in Europe. The people of Canada have an objective of 10 million dollars. That sum has been broken down into a quota for each province. Each sector of the community, agriculture, labor, business, food and department stores, universities and schools, women's groups, service clubs, boards of trade and relief organizations, will be allotted responsibility for a portion.

In this country the appeal is for contributions for

the Canadian Appeal for Children. By means of the press, radio, advertising and direct canvass we shall all be asked to take part. The drive will open on February 9 and continue to the end of the month. This February being marked by an extra day, two large labor unions have already pledged to raise "one day's pay" for each member. Agriculture and co-operatives will work out their special appeal.

Already 3,500,000 children are being looked after. Emergency centres have been set up throughout Europe and children are now being fed. The food supplied by the committee is high vitamin products, powdered milk, cod liver oil, fish, etc. The committee only operates where the local European government turns over to it additional bulk foods such as cereals, potatoes. No money or material is supplied by the Children's Emergency Fund to any government. Any country which does not permit the committee to enter and install its own equipment, handle its own materials, is automatically out of the picture. Thus those who donate are assured that moneys and materials supplied through this appeal are going where the need is greatest.

A Matter of Protest

IF an example were needed it has been given as to how confusion arises in the minds of the people when the government gives an arbitrary order and offers little explanation.

Late in 1947, the Canadian government put a ban on import of many articles and heavy restrictions on import of other items from the United States. Fresh fruits and vegetables were among the items restricted and put on an import quota basis. The only explanation given was that this step was a necessary emergency measure. Canadians have been spending too much for American goods balanced against what the United States buys from us. There was need now to conserve U.S. funds for essential goods.

The immediate effect of the order was that the price of fresh vegetables rose to exorbitant figures. Almost immediately prices of canned goods rose. As protests from consumers were made the government restored price ceilings on certain canned fruit and vegetables and on canned tomato juice. The executive of the Canadian Association of Consumers, meeting the first week of December, pointed out that the women of Canada could give intelligent support to

the ceiling prices on canned goods only if they had concrete knowledge of those ceilings. A request was sent to the Minister of Finance and to the chairman of the Prices Board asking that the price range to the consumer both generally and by locality be publicized and made known to consumers.

The quota basis on importation of citrus fruits, especially oranges, has caused concern that supplies will be inadequate for nutritional purposes. It was asked that all available supplies be equitably distributed across the country. Cutting down of fresh vegetables is a more serious matter in cities where many families, living in crowded quarters, not having proper storage facilities must do their buying from week to week. The order came too late in the year for market gardeners to take necessary steps to supply city markets. It came at a time when housewives could not possibly make up shortages by preparing good supplies of home canned or stored vegetables. This has happened after much good educational work has been done on nutrition to the effect that vegetables and fruit must be a part of the every-day, well balanced diet of the family.

Protests from various groups and business interests may possibly bring about further readjustment. The government order may be revised so that in the end there will be no real hardship. It proves that consumers must be alert and prepared for action. If properly organized, they serve a useful purpose.

Sewing New FABRICS

GREETED by many new and different fabrics in the stores those who sew are now asking the question, "How should I handle these synthetic materials when I make an article or garment?" There is good cause to ask this question as the new fabrics present some sewing problems which did not arise with the old familiar cottons, woollens and other standbys.

Among the newest arrivals in the textile department are the brightly colored and printed transparent plastic films. These plastics are ideal for rain coats and capes, shower curtains, kitchen and bathroom curtains, aprons and many articles where a waterproof material is needed. They come in a wide selection of colors either plain or with attractive designs. When they become soiled, all that is needed to clean them is a light wiping with a damp cloth. It is easy to see how great a help plastic curtains in the kitchen would be, when the grease and dirt is so easily whisked away. If the materials are dusty a dry cloth or duster will remove the dirt with a mere flick of the wrist. You have a great helper in these new plastics, for on top of all the advantages the film requires no ironing, so does away with a lot of that hot work.

When you have chosen and bought your plastic film, and before you actually cut it out from the pattern, take the material and hang it over an open door. Balance it so that the film falls evenly on both sides. Now, with the heel of your palm or the balls of your fingers, smooth out the wrinkles and folds with a light, gentle touch. Be very careful not to cut or damage the material with sharp fingernails.

Laying the pattern out on plastic film is different than on ordinary

The home sewer needs information on making garments and other articles from the new plastic and nylon materials

By MARION R. McKEE

material. Since the film is not woven and has no grain to follow, the edges must be as straight as possible on the cutting table in order to get the pattern placed correctly. If the film has a printed design this may be used as a guide to placing the pattern.

Instead of using pins to hold the pieces of pattern in place, light weights placed here and there are best. Pins leave small holes which are not wanted in waterproof plastic. In order to be accurate, an outline of the pattern may be traced on the film with a very soft pencil and then the material cut along these lines.

You will find a box of paper clips handy when sewing plastic as they may be used to keep each section with its pattern, taking care not to tear the film. Since basting should not be used when sewing plastic film, paper clips are also useful for holding the edges of the material together. Use as few clips as possible.

Scotch tape may be used instead of the clips if desired, leaving an end free in order to remove the tape later. While getting the film ready for the machine stitching try to handle it as little as possible so it will not be stretched out of shape.

WHEN the time comes for machine sewing, use mercerized cotton thread and as fine a needle as is possible, a size 11 needle being the best. A light pressure and tension are recommended, using the longest stitch which is practical, keeping in mind the type of garment to be made and its use. A rain coat, for instance, might need a slightly shorter stitch to hold it securely together than an apron would require. If the stitch is too short, it will cut the material and make the garment less durable. Practising a few rows of stitches on a sample of plastic will help in the adjustment of the machine. At the end of each row of stitches fasten the ends securely by tying. Do not run the machine stitching off the edge of the film as this will tear it.

When making a hem on a garment keep the stitching as close to the top of the hem as you can. The edges tend to roll if the stitching is too low. Unlike

most materials, double-stitching of seams weakens plastic film and so should be avoided. One row of stitching is enough. Pinking the edges of the seams is an effective and decorative touch, and in some cases, such as trims for curtains or aprons, a pinked edge is prettier than a hem.

If a pattern calls for gathering, do this by using a loose tension on the machine and pulling the threads for the gathers. Gathering by hand gives poor results as the needle leaves holes in the material and the thread will pull out.

Machine attachments such as the gathering foot, binder and ruffler may be used with success on plastic.

You may find that places such as the top of the pockets or other such spots where some strain is present may need to be reinforced. Scotch tape applied on the wrong side of the material will help keep the stitches firm.

Plastics need no ironing, but if you think a slight pressing would improve its appearance, use a warm iron with a paper placed between the iron and the material. Avoid using newspaper in pressing for the print may come off on the film. Press on the dull side of material. A hot iron must never be used as it will melt the plastic and ruin the garment or article.

Like all plastics, film is affected somewhat by the air conditions in the house. In a warm, damp atmosphere it may become soft, sticky and moist. If this should occur to your garment while sewing, brush a bit of talcum powder lightly along the edge to be inserted in the machine or attachment. In a cold, dry room, the film may become stiff and crackling. Should this happen, brush a very thin film of oil along the edge with the finger tips, one drop being plenty.

NYLON is probably the synthetic fabric with which we are the most familiar. Luxuriant and beautiful it is also strong and long wearing. Because nylon does not shrink or stretch it is not necessary to shrink nylon fabric before cutting the pattern. Nylon is set permanently to shape and will not change as long as it is worn. No longer will garments be cut a little on the large side to safeguard against shrinking when laundered.

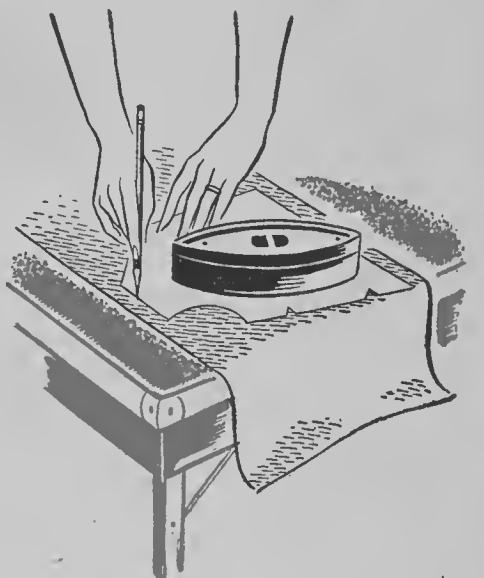
To prepare your fabric for cutting have the material as smooth as possible, and if necessary press with a moderate iron, never hot. To straighten the ends of the goods it is best to pull the crosswise thread and cut along that

line. Because nylon is so strong it is difficult to tear. Using sharp pins to hold the pattern to the material is recommended, and a pair of sharp cutting scissors is needed. Instead of cutting the notches of the pattern into the material, cut them so the notch sticks out from the side, for in this way the seams of the garment are not weakened. Tailor tacks may be used as well to mark notches or perforations in the pattern. Baste all pieces together before sewing as you would with any material.

When sewing nylon fabrics, you will find nylon thread the best. Nylon sewn with cotton thread usually pulls out at the seams and is unsatisfactory. Another danger of using cotton for sewing nylon materials shows up when the garment is laundered. The cotton may shrink, while nylon does not, and this tends to pull the seams together and give a rumpled, poorly constructed appearance.

SOME difficulty may be found in using nylon thread in machine stitching. However, if certain rules are followed, the results are excellent. The size of the needle used in the machine is very important. The sizes recommended for sewing with nylon thread on the Singer Sewing Machine are numbers 14 and 16 or the corresponding sizes in other makes of machines. Be sure the sewing machine needle is sharp, as a dull needle may injure, break or pucker the fine yarns of the fabric. Here again it is wise to experiment with a scrap of material before sewing a garment.

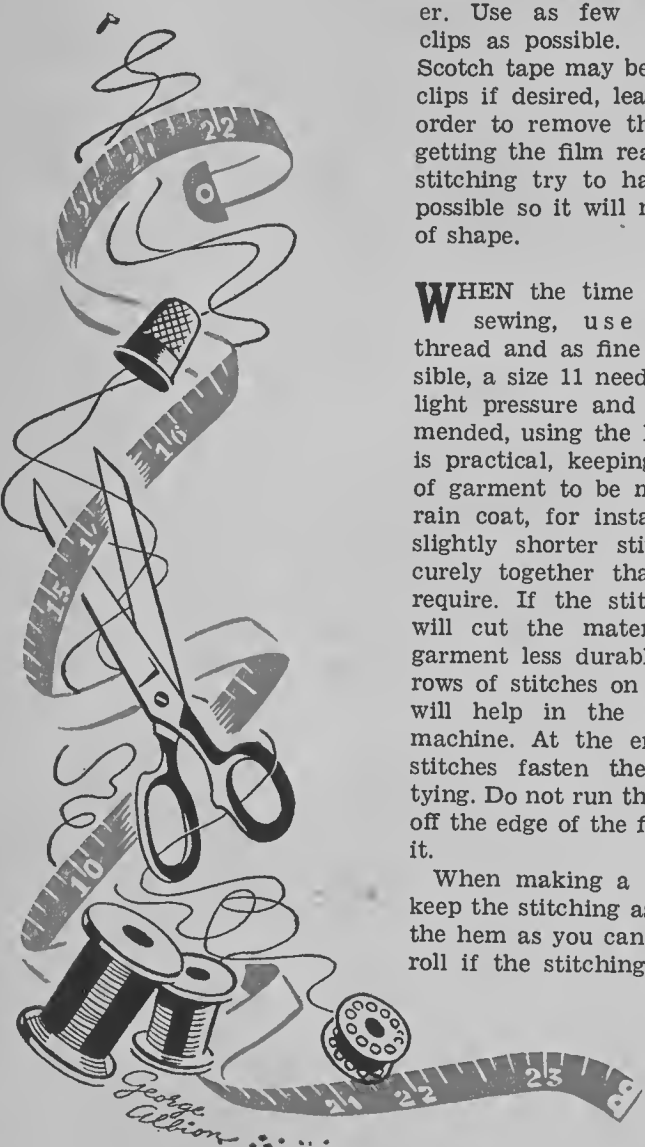
The tension of the machine should be adjusted so that it sews both loosely and evenly. Since nylon thread as well as the material is very elastic, the thread will be stretched if the tension is tight. Then when the sewing is finished the thread will shrink back to its normal length and a wrinkled seam will be the result. When you wind the shuttle bobbin, use the least possible



tension so the thread will not be stretched. Placing a felt coaster under the spool of thread on the machine will help your sewing by allowing the spool to move more freely.

Raw edges on the finished garment tend to ravel and so they should be pinked or overcast, overcasting being the best. French or felled seams are both recommended when suited to the garment which is being made. If seam binding is used it should be shrunk and pressed first so it will not shrink when the garment is washed and pucker the seams or hem. If seam binding is used

Turn to page 64



Answering Your Questions ABOUT IMPORT CONTROL

MOST of the countries which are Canada's regular customers have not recovered sufficiently from the war to pay, in the normal way, for all the goods they need, despite extensive help from this and other countries. Nor are they able to send us enough of their goods to balance accounts—or to pay us in the kind of money which we, in Canada, can use to buy goods in other countries.

At the same time, Canada has been buying more goods than ever before from the United States and other countries demanding U.S. dollars. This is because these goods were not obtainable elsewhere and because of demand pent-up during the war.

Buying from the United States or U.S. dollar areas must, therefore, be temporarily reduced until our trading again becomes normal.

To meet this emergency, purchase of goods and services or expenditures for travel, which must be paid for with U.S. dollars, are now subject to control.

IF YOU ARE AN IMPORTER OF CONSUMER GOODS and wish to find out what goods are (1) prohibited, (2) subject to quota, or (3) unaffected by controls, see or write your nearest Collector of Customs and Excise.

IF YOU WISH TO IMPORT GOODS SUBJECT TO QUOTA and wish to establish your quota authorization to import, or need special information, consult your nearest Collector of Customs and Excise. Quota application forms (E.C. 1) and instructions for completing them, are available at all Customs Offices. These applications must be filed with the Collector of Customs and Excise.

IF YOU WISH INFORMATION ON THE AMOUNT OF YOUR QUOTA: After your application has been filed with your Collector of Customs and Excise, all correspondence about the establishment of quotas or cases of exceptional hardship through import prohibitions should be directed to Emergency Import Control Division, Department of Finance, 490 Sussex Street, Ottawa. Quotas are issued on a quarterly basis and any unused portion may be carried over into the following quarter.

IF YOU ARE AN IMPORTER OF PRODUCTION PARTS, STRUCTURAL STEEL, stone, machinery or other capital goods or automobiles, and wish to know the import restrictions in these classifications, write or see Emergency Import Control Division (Capital Goods), Department of Reconstruction and Supply, 385 Wellington Street, Ottawa.

IF YOU INTEND TO TRAVEL OUTSIDE CANADA and wish to know about foreign exchange available for this purpose, consult any bank or the Foreign Exchange Control Board at Ottawa, Montreal, Toronto, Windsor, Vancouver. If you wish information about purchases of goods made during travel outside Canada, consult the nearest Collector of Customs and Excise before departure.

IF YOU ARE A MANUFACTURER, WHOLESALE OR RETAILER and wish information about excise taxes, or about the list of goods to which they apply, consult the nearest Collector of Customs and Excise.

IF YOU NEED OTHER SOURCES OF IMPORTS consult the Foreign Trade Service, Department of Trade and Commerce (Import Division), Ottawa, regarding your supply problems arising from import quota restrictions. Through the Trade Commissioner Service, the Import Division is endeavouring to arrange increased supplies from the United Kingdom and other "non-scheduled" countries.

IF YOU ARE A HOUSEWIFE and wish information on available alternate foods which have comparable nutritional values to those now prohibited or subject to quota, informational material which has been prepared by the Nutrition Division of the Department of National Health and Welfare may be secured from your Provincial Health Department or local health unit.

The administration of these emergency import controls is the responsibility of various departments of the Government. The above information is given to aid Canadian citizens in complying with the new import control regulations with a minimum of inconvenience in their business and personal affairs.

Douglas Cooney

Minister of Finance

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Pork for Winter

Some pointers on cooking of this delicious and popular meat

By RUTH MEREDITH



Stuffed pork tenderloin is an extra special treat for the family.

AT this season of the year pork supplies are likely to be good on the farm. Late February and early March are the times when most farm people are busy cutting and curing meat for the warmer months ahead. Pork is an expensive meat these days and will be used sparingly. No doubt some of the fresh pork will be served for the family meals. It is a general favorite and goes far towards satisfying hearty appetites.

Pork is richer than most meats because of the fat it contains. It has a rich flavor and may be cooked and served by itself, without trimmings. Combining it with bland foods such as cereals in stuffing and a variety of fruits and vegetables for tartness helps to extend its flavor into a most satisfying meal. The use of extenders often helps make the roast go farther. For an extra special treat take two pork tenderloins, and cut so that they will lie flat. Place stuffing between and tie together firmly. Serve as shown in illustration. This rare cut makes a delicious dish for company or some special family occasion.

The best quality of pork is greyish pink in color in young animals and a delicate rose in older animals. Regardless of what method is used for cooking, pork should be well cooked. When properly done the meat is white without a trace of redness. The time for cooking varies with the type of cut and the weight. The chart shown will be a useful guide for timing for the home cook.

Fresh Meat	Weight Pounds	Roasting		Time Per Pound in Minutes
		Oven Temp. Constant	Pound in	
Loin—Centre . .	3-4	350 deg. F.	35-40	
whole	8-15	"	15-20	
ends	3-4	"	50-55	
Shoulder—				
whole	12-14	"	30-35	
boned & roll'd	4-6	"	40-45	
cushion	4-6	"	35-40	
Spareribs	1½-1¾	"	40-45	
Port Butt	4-6	"	45-50	
Ham	10-18	"	30-35	

Fresh Meat	Weight Pounds	Braising		Time Per Pound in Minutes
		Average Weight or Thickness	Cooking Time	
Chops	¾-1½ ins.		45-60	
Spareribs	2-3 lbs.		90	
Tenderloin—whole	¾-1 lb.		45-60	
fillets	½ inch		30	
Shoulder steak . .	¾ inch		30-45	

Pork Chops, Mexican

6 pork chops 1 can tomatoes or 2 c. stewed tomatoes
6 T. rice, uncooked
1 slice onion

Arrange chops and onion in casserole. Put one tablespoon rice on top each

chop. Arrange pieces of tomato on rice. Season with salt and pepper, pour over remaining tomato. Cover closely and bake one hour in a moderate oven (350 degrees Fahr.).

Barbecued Spareribs

3 lbs. pork spareribs ¾ tsp. tabasco sauce
2 onions ½ tsp. chili powder
¾ c. ketchup (if desired)
1 c. water

Cut the spare ribs into pieces of a size suitable for serving, and place them in a baking dish. Slice the onion over the top of them. Mix the ketchup and the water (and the tabasco sauce and chili powder, if used) and pour over the top of the onions. Cover the pan and cook in a moderate oven, 350 degrees Fahr., until done or about 2 hours.

Stuffed Pork Chops with Apples

3 tart red apples Few sprigs parsley, chopped
6 rib chops (1½ ins. thick) ½ tsp. savory seasoning
¼ c. chopped celery Salt and pepper to taste
1 c. fine dry bread-crumbs 1 T. fat
1 T. minced onion

Cut a pocket in each chop by slicing from the outer edge toward the bone. Cook the celery, onion, and parsley in the fat for a few minutes, add the bread crumbs and seasonings, and stir these until they are well mixed. Stuff each chop with this mixture and skewer the edges together with a toothpick. Sprinkle the chops with salt and pepper and rub them lightly with flour. Sear the stuffed chops in a frying pan. Place on top of each browned chop the half of a cored, but not pared apple, cut side down. Cover and bake the chops in a moderate oven, from 350 to 375 degrees Fahr., for 45 minutes or until tender.

Pork Patties

1 lb. lean, uncooked pork 1 c. soft breadcrumbs
Seasonings

½ c. nut meats 1 egg, well beaten
Put the pork through the food chopper, add nut meats and bread crumbs, and season rather highly. Bind all the ingredients together with the well beaten egg and form into small cakes. Saute in fat and serve garnished with fried apple rings and sliced onion.

Spanish Meat Loaf

2 lbs. lean pork, chopped 2 T. olive oil
1 clove garlic
1 egg, beaten 12 small stuffed olives
2 c. cooked rice 1 c. tomato pulp
1 onion

Chop the onion and the garlic and cook till soft in the olive oil. Add the meat, rice, tomato, beaten egg, and the olives, cut coarsely. Mix thoroughly and pack tightly into a greased loaf pan. Bake for one and one-half hours in a moderate oven (350 degrees Fahr.).

NEWS OF A NEW SOUP



57

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- Chicken Noodle
- Beef Noodle
- Vegetable
- Vegetable Without Meat
- Scotch Broth
- Clam Chowder
- Mock Turtle
- Oxtail
- Pepper Pot

60-FP

**LOOK FOR THEM
AT YOUR GROCER'S**

Winter Jams

Tasty Marmalade and Jam Recipes

AT this time of year the jars on the jam and marmalade shelves are becoming fewer and fewer, while the family still clamors to have some sweet preserves with morning toast and at other meals.

The homemaker may replenish her shelves with marmalades and jams made from dried fruits which are in the stores. Besides being economical these fruits have distinctive and delicious flavors all their own. Citrus fruits which are commonly associated with marmalades are available, though not in as large quantities as in previous years because of import restrictions. Carrots, which are an available vegetable in the winter, may be made into a tart marmalade which will help add variety to the preserves on hand.

Jams and marmalades add little in nutritive value to the diet other than calories for energy, since most of the vitamins are destroyed by the long cooking. However they fill an important place in our meals by giving zest to bland foods and provoking the appetite. You will find it a wise move to stock up on a few of these wintertime preserves.

Apricot Butter

1 lb. dried apricots 1 lb. sugar
1 lb. dried apples 1 lemon

Soak fruits overnight, remove rind, and cook until tender, clear and thick.

Carrot Marmalade

3 c. chopped carrot 4 oranges
1½ lbs. sugar 1 qt. water
1 large lemon

Run raw carrots through food chopper with oranges and lemon, using coarse knife, or else slice thinly with a sharp knife. Mix with sugar, let stand overnight, cook until it jellies. The white part of the orange adds a slight bitter taste which is good with carrot.

Date Marmalade

1 package dried dates 1 c. chopped walnut
3 c. water meats
¼ c. lemon juice ½ c. sugar
1 orange

Pit and chop the dates. Add the water and cook till soft. Add the lemon juice. Slice the orange rind very thinly and add with the sugar. Cook slowly until the orange rind is tender and transparent. Add the nut meats just before removing from the fire. Pour into sterilized jars and seal.

Fig Jam

Take equal parts of dried figs and apricots; soak overnight in water to cover. Cook until tender. Add half as much sugar as fruit, half as much water as sugar. Cook the mixture until it has the consistency of jam. Nut meats or raisins chopped fine may be added. Turn into sterilized glasses and seal.

Apricot Marmalade

Soak one pound dried apricots overnight in enough cold water barely to cover. The next day, cover and cook until puffy and tender and strain through a sieve. Most of the liquid will be absorbed through soaking and cooking, so use juice and all. To two cups apricot pulp add one and one-half cups granulated sugar, six tablespoons lemon juice and one tablespoon grated lemon rind and one tablespoon grated orange rind. Cook over fairly high heat, stirring constantly, until thick and waxy—about 15 minutes. A tart marmalade.

Raisin-Prune Jam

1 lb. raisins ½ tsp. allspice
1 lb. prunes 1 lb. sugar
¼ c. lemon juice Peel from 2 oranges
½ tsp. cloves

Cover fruits with water and soak overnight, removing orange peel in the morning. Cook until tender, and remove pits from prunes with a teaspoon. Add other ingredients and cook until thick. Then pour into hot sterilized jelly glasses and cover with paraffin.

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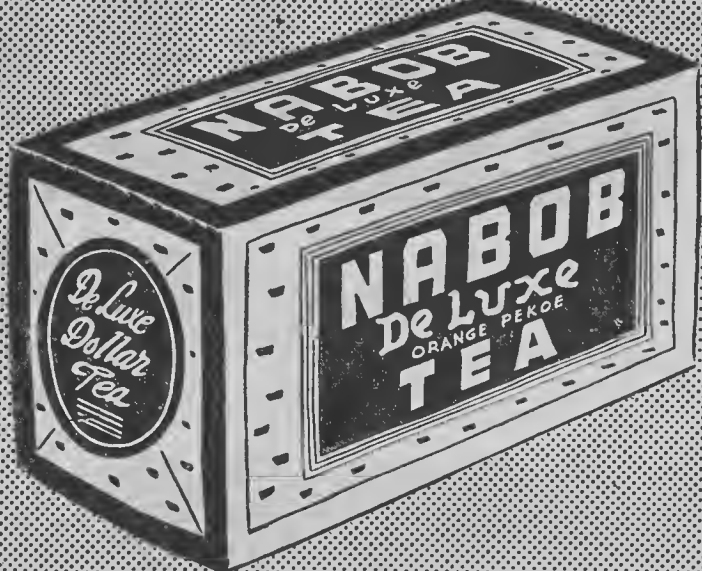
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SEWING NEW FABRICS

Continued from page 60

on a circular skirt do not gather the extra fullness onto the binding. Since nylon does not shrink the hem will be bulky. Use up the extra fullness in flat pleats along the hem instead.

When you have finished seams and hems and wish to press the garment, remember that nylon melts under a hot iron. A moderately warm iron will give the best result.

It is usually best to press the material on the wrong side though some nylons may be pressed on the right side without being injured. Experimenting on a piece of the material is one sure way to see if it may be pressed on the wrong or right side. A damp cloth may be placed over the fabric to press seams and hems absolutely flat. Steam irons may be used with safety on nylon.

Aralac, another new and different fibre to the textile field, may be strange to you. It looks and feels very much like wool, and should be used and handled in a manner like wool. Since, like wool, it shrinks when washed, this material should be shrunk before cutting out a pattern. Any method which you use for shrinking wool is good for aralac, such as pressing with a steam iron or with a damp cloth. At the tops of the sleeves in tailored garments, and in other places where the extra fullness needs to be taken out, this can be shrunk out in a manner like wool. Nearly always this fibre is in combination with wool as it is not strong enough for a durable material when used alone. A good mercerized cotton or silk thread is recommended for sewing on material containing aralac.

SOME may find that sewing is very tiring to them, and instead of becoming a relaxing pastime it becomes a form of exhausting labor. The fault may not be the sewing itself but the inconvenience of the sewing equipment. Sewing, like any other occupation, should be well planned with everything needed kept close by to eliminate unnecessary steps. Too many homemakers, especially those who live in large houses, find they have to run from the sewing machine upstairs to the kitchen downstairs to press

seams and parts of the article under construction. The cutting table possibly is in the dining room and other equipment, such as shears, tape lines, timbles, etc., is scattered all over the house. Plan your sewing for convenience and ease.

Sewing is usually done a little at a time when other household tasks are completed. The most desirable place to sew is a room which is warm and light. If the house has limited rooms it may not be possible to have one set aside for sewing only, and frequently the living room or a bedroom is used. For a step saver be sure your sewing centre has a good full-length mirror near, where you may see the garment being made without having to walk any great distance. If the dining-room table is used for cutting protect it with a heavy sheet of oilcloth placed upside down so the material will not slip around.

A storage place for unfinished garments may be a cardboard box, a drawer, or shelves in a clothes cupboard nearby, preferably in the same room where the family sewing is done. A great deal of elaborate equipment is not necessary, but a convenient, well chosen arrangement of needles, shears, and other necessities to sewing is important. A drawer with partitions, or a set of boxes well labeled showing the contents, if kept in the room with the sewing machine, is all that is necessary for the work.

Lighting is of great importance. The sewing machine, since it is the most important piece of equipment, should be placed where there is sufficient light. If sewing by day the machine should be placed at right angles to a window with the light falling over the left shoulder. For evening sewing a good lamp which gives good illumination of the work should be used, with a shade wide and deep enough to prevent any glare.

Keep your machine in the best possible running order by cleaning and oiling it regularly. Dusting movable parts with a small paint brush will remove lint. The belt on a treadle machine should be adjusted correctly for a too tight belt puts too much pressure on the bearings, while a too loose one slips and makes the sewer treadle more than is necessary.

The next time you sew take a look around and see if there is anything you can do to improve your sewing arrangement. Perhaps a change here and there would make your sewing space much more convenient.

Bread and Cake Doilies

By ANNA DEBELLE

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Beauty in Fashion

Keep an eye on beauty if you want to appear smartly fashionable

By LORETTA MILLER



Mary Martin proves again that simplicity is a mark of distinction.

BEAUTY and fashion are so closely allied that it is difficult to tell where one leaves off and the other begins . . . both have everything to do with making girls and women more attractive. The style of the hairdo is determined by the contour of the face, proportion of facial features, quality of hair, and general over-all appearance of the individual. The length of the skirt is definitely decided by the shape, or beauty, of the legs. Even if fashion calls for long skirts, the girls with shapely legs will insist upon showing them and will wear their dresses an inch or two shorter. Ask any girl with pretty legs what she thinks of the long skirt!

In her effort to always appear at her best, the girl or woman with an honest eye gazing into her mirror, becomes critical of the reflection that does not reveal her at her best. Choosing the most flattering from the vast crop of fashion-right clothes, accessories and beauty aids has often proved the making of feminine perfection.

DOES fashion insist upon a waved or curled coiffure? One would think so judging by the demand for permanent waves. However, the face with regular contour and well balanced features will often appear far lovelier when the hair is worn straight. Selecting the proper placing of the part, too, should be given very serious consideration and the chosen part studied from all angles. Straight hair, parted in the centre or at the far side and drawn straight back, may need nothing more than a huge velvet or silk bow to hold hair ends together at the back of the head, and to add flattery and smartness. Or perhaps a slight wave with loosely curled ends will appear best if cut a bit shorter. The new shortness will make the hair ever so much easier to handle. Regardless of the coiffure, hair must be shining with myriad highlights if it is to be fashion right.

Padded shoulders in suits, coats and dresses that squared women's shoulders and gave them that too broad, athletic look, may have had a tendency to make hips look smaller, but they often gave the figure a top-heavy look. Later fashion came along and narrowed shoulders and put greater fullness into skirts, and thus the fashion pendulum was swung to the other extreme. But smart women looked, listened, waited, then rebelled. When too much of the padding had been taken from shoulders and too much fullness added to skirts, the

figure looked "tired" and the whole body unbalanced.

Smart, beauty-conscious women put down their firm but feminine feet and fashions struck a happy medium. Shoulders were given enough width to balance with the skirt and both were chosen for their flattering effect to the individual. The new skirt and shoulder emphasize the waistline with the result that this season's clothes are soft, feminine and becoming to the nicely rounded figure.

Seams in stockings or that bare-legged look? This, of course, should be determined by the shapeliness of the legs. While trim ankles with nicely rounded calves will look lovely in the seamless variety of hose, they will appear even lovelier in stockings with seams. So unless you want to affect the bare-legged look, your legs will appear far more shapely

in stockings that fit the leg and with stocking seams running straight up the centre backs of the legs.

Platform shoes and ankle straps may seem like a far cry from beauty, but one look at the wrong footwear will convince the alert woman that her beauty picture is out of focus. It is only the slender, well shaped foot and ankle that really look their best in either of these foot-fashion features. So, unless your feet and legs come up to standard, you will do well to select simple, but perfectly fitted shoes. A well fitted shoe will be a flattering shoe and will do more to increase your foot and leg beauty than will shoes that may be fashion-right, but not for your feet. Let your sense of the beautiful and well-proportioned guide you the next time you select shoes, and examine yourself from foot to head as a complete picture.

No fashion is right for the individual unless it enhances the femininity and loveliness of that individual. Regardless of the right length of skirt, the length of jacket dictated by fashion, the width of the shoulders created by padding, and the length and fullness of sleeves, these points of fashion must be becoming to the wearer or they cease to be smart. Don't make the mistake of wearing any new bit of frippery or fashion unless it seems to have been meant for you. Selecting your clothes with an eye to creating an illusion of perfection will step up your good looks and build self-confidence.

WHEN fashions have been checked and double checked and only the most flattering considered, it is time to give thought to the "things" that beauty dreams are made of. For instance, keeping complexions smooth and lovely, hands soft and unchapped, and the skin of legs and arms untouched by the weather, is the basis of every girl's winter beauty program.

Cold winds that lash skirts against the legs may cause temporary discomfort, but a smoothing on of cream, lotion, or so-called camphor ice and the skin irritation soon vanishes. Use a lip pomade, too, men, women and children, before exposure to cold winds. This cosmetic is a "must" in the skiing, skating or hiking kit, as well as for the girl or boy who must travel miles to school.

Good taste never goes out of style. Keep this in mind, adopt the fashions that you like, then adapt them to your personality. Make every detail fit harmoniously into a picture of you that spells both beauty and fashion rightness.

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In England Now

Leaves from an Englishwoman's diary tell of a lovely and heart-warming experience

By JOAN M. FAWCETT

ED. NOTE: Due to unavoidable circumstances this instalment of *In England Now* could not be included in the January issue of *The Country Guide*. Though it is a month late, we are sure that our readers would not like to miss it.

THURSDAY, November 20th, 1947. For all England this is a big day; the sort of day on which you wake up and know that something different is happening. When you wake up you blink and look at the dim morning beyond the window and then you remember and smile with pleasure. Why the marriage of a Princess, who lives a hundred and fifty miles away, should give one this feeling of anticipation and happiness is hard to explain but somehow today, we have all been with her in mind if not in fact. And I think, too, that we have been missing the pageantry and excitement that today has brought and that reminds us that England is still great in spite of the mean hardships. And it reminds us too that the blood of her history runs in our veins and that we must see to her future. All this color; and music and shouting — the silver trumpets, the clattering hoofs, the golden coaches, the glittering diamonds, the singing and the bells—are most supremely us and ours for all time. This is England at her most glorious. And we have too a great love and respect for the Royal Family as individuals and anything that makes them happy makes us happy too. I do not think (I certainly have heard no one say) that a pair of shoes or a cake or a yard of satin has been grudged to our Princess in her happiness; we all felt proud that in spite of all the difficulties, the Empire could give her this much of all she deserved. If it had meant each one of us giving something from our slender stores, I think we would have done so, gladly. That is the feeling in the air today.

Luckily, and contrary to all the gloomy weather forecast of fog and cold, it is mild and sunny. The weather changed in the night, as if it too were part of the fairy story and today has been like a spring day. Although it has not been a holiday for the whole country, all the schools have been closed and the children have listened at home to the morning-long broadcast. This was very well done—I expect you heard it for yourselves—and seemed to lift us right over those hundred and fifty miles into the glowing interior of Westminster Abbey. We had heard the crowds cheering and the stamp and rattle of the mounted escort of cavalry, we had felt the lumps rise in our throats as the bands played the National Anthem and then we were swept right into that ancient, brilliant interior to hear the fanfare of trumpets ringing right up to the dim roof, and the singing rolling out around us, and then the two quiet voices speaking in turn and saying the words that so many of us had said on our own great day. That we were in reality on our hands and knees dusting the table legs or stirring the saucepans on the fire, made no difference, we were there in the Abbey seeing it all.

The afternoon was an anti-climax, one felt flat and rather lost. The Royal Family had retired into their own home with their friends and there was nothing further for us to listen to. I went out and gardened. It was lovely weather for planting out young, sweet-williams. Mouse rode her pony over to the blacksmiths to get him shod in readiness for a day's hunting on Saturday.

But by tea time, we were in the excitement again for it was time for the young couple to be driving to Waterloo

station to catch their train, and we were waiting to hear them go. That they were ten minutes late seemed natural and endearing. In the evening, we went all over the day again with the radio commentators and the news readers. By bed time, I personally felt quite worn out with excitement and I am not normally an excitable person. Which all goes to show that it was a great and glorious day.

SATURDAY, November 22nd, 1947. Tiny and I drove in the car to a meet of the fox hounds this morning, to see "Mouse" enjoying herself on her small, woolly pony among the big horses. It was a lovely morning, although too windy for comfort, but "Mouse's" face was glowing and her eyes were bright as she came trotting through the gate and across the field to the first wood. The people out hunting have changed since pre-war days; then you saw more pink coats and grooms with "second" horses, now the "field" consists mostly of farmers on rough, strong horses and children on cobby ponies. But everyone is very enthusiastic and today in the sunshine the huntsman's coat was brilliant and the hounds pressed eagerly into the covert. It made me cross to think that this was the last meet I should be able to go to this winter, because next week the basic petrol ration ends and we become more or less stationary creatures in our own homes. This petrol cut and the potato rationing have infuriated us all; they seem somehow to be just too much to be borne at this moment, when we had hoped things would be improving. The potato rationing had been badly handled; the news of its coming was out quite a month before it happened and in consequence many thousands of people bought in sacks of potatoes and the farmers, warned that they would not be allowed to open potato clamps without a permit, have sacked all their potatoes and no one knows how many they have in store. In consequence, we are now told that it is doubtful if there are enough potatoes to go on meeting the ration of three pounds per head per week. You might really think that the people who rule us would have more brains.

A cocktail party this evening, one of many that are being given before the end of November and the petrol. We gave one ourselves the other evening—luckily before the extra tax was put on gin, otherwise we should have been ruined. Gin is now thirty-one shillings a bottle, before the war it was eleven and six! What a tale of woe! We are going to another party on November 30th and then out to supper afterwards. The difficulty is, must we be home before midnight or can we risk meeting a policeman snooping for illegal petrol users, after the clock strikes twelve? We shall feel like a nation of Cinderellas hurrying home to our kitchen hearths—and cold, empty ones at that for being a Sunday many of us will have been saving precious coal by doing without a cooking fire and hot water. I used to think it was a disaster if I didn't have a bath every day, now it is an event if I do.

SUNDAY, November 23rd, 1947. A lovely morning — sunshine and a warm wind. I went to church early and then we hurried over our breakfast of scrambled, pickled eggs—there are still no fresh eggs to be bought—so as to be off in the car by ten o'clock. This will be our last visit to my parents-in-law until the basic petrol comes back. They live 42 miles away and so on no pretext

can we drive to them, the only way is a slow journey by bus and train that takes nearly all day.

The children talked without a pause as we went and I felt that I must see everything and enjoy every moment to the full, for this was really and truly the end of what has been a lovely summer and autumn, when for the first time for years we had enough petrol

and the skies were always blue. As soon as we arrived and had climbed out of the car, the conversation turned to the universal topic, the topic that has swamped the crisis in France and the trouble in Palestine and the meeting of the foreign ministers in London, the Royal Wedding. And everyone agreed that it had been a lovely, heart-warming experience.

Highlights of the U.F.W.A.

Education, health, housing, youth and libraries occupied the attention of this year's meeting

By MARJORIE K. STYLES

FOR thirty-three years the United Farm Women of Alberta have played a prominent part in promoting the well being of farm families, with emphasis on health, education and social welfare. At their annual convention during the second week of January at Edmonton, the president, Mrs. M. E. Lowe, of Nampa, reported that a number of requests made by the U.F.W.A. had been granted. One reform was a revision of the Public School Course of Studies, to include greater emphasis on the fundamental subjects, and more specific direction for teachers to follow.

During the past two years the U.F.W.A. has made a special study of rural housing. Mrs. Helen Schroter of Bremner outlined the Prairie Rural Housing Research which is under way at the universities at present. The planning and designing of farm homes is being studied by Manitoba, while Saskatchewan is studying heating, insulation, construction and materials for walls, and Alberta is investigating problems of plumbing and sewage disposal. In the discussion following this report it was pointed out that men, even though they are qualified architects, do not understand the problems in farm homes.

"I was called to Edmonton by Mrs. Vera McDonald, head of the Women's Extension Branch of the Alberta Department of Agriculture, to study 24 plans for farm homes, submitted by the architects," Mrs. W. C. Taylor, vice-president of the U.F.W.A. explained. "Many of the plans had no basement, which I consider the cheapest storage area for a farm," Mrs. Taylor said. Other defects were cloth curtains between kitchen and dining room; no dining area provided which would accommodate threshers or wood sawyers; an open air eating porch, not even convenient to the kitchen. Such defects in plans, it was felt, would only be remedied when farm women were included in committees making plans for farm homes. A resolution was adopted requesting three women, at least one of whom should be a farm woman, be appointed to the Alberta Rural Housing Committee.

Another live topic was rural electrification; it was pointed out by Mrs. Lowe that at present the power companies are only interested in the wealthier districts, and large pockets in the province are left isolated, without hopes of ever receiving electrification. The following resolution was adopted: "Be it resolved we urge the Alberta government to proceed immediately with the development of a comprehensive system of rural electrification, publicly owned and operated under the Provincial Power Commission."

In her annual address, Mrs. Lowe pointed out that a body such as the United Farm Women of Alberta have no national affiliation through which they may coordinate their efforts for agriculture. A women's section in the Canadian Federation of Agriculture, she felt, would provide the set-up needed.

In the study of health, the convention advocated a national health insurance plan to include all citizens; that urban and rural areas receive equal service; and that the commission administering such a plan should be composed of members from labor and agriculture, and other groups to assure that no group shall be in control of the whole plan.

Dr. Harold Orr, chairman of the Social Hygiene Council, commended the U.F.W.A. on their efforts to control venereal diseases. He said the pre-marital blood test required in Alberta was a forward step. Of the 20,000 tests made in this connection last year, only 250 proved positive, and of these only a small percentage were actually caused by syphilis. Should a person taking this pre-marital blood test have a positive reaction, the parties involved were contacted, no matter where they lived, and further tests made, and where necessary, treatment insisted on, Dr. Orr declared.

"Ninety-five per cent of the rural population in Alberta have no library affiliation," declared Miss Mamie Simpson, Dean of Women at the University of Alberta, when speaking to the joint session of farm women and junior U.F.A. members. Over 350 delegates and young people attended her lecture "Broaden Your Horizon." Mr. Orrin Hart, president of the junior U.F.A., was chairman at this session. Over a hundred young people attended, some chartering buses for all Junior U.F.A. members coming in from points as far as Lacombe and Clyde.

MISS SIMPSON said the best way to broaden one's horizon was through continuous study and wise choice of reading matter. She advised the U.F.W.A. to do everything possible to hurry along regional libraries for Alberta. She listed topics that would help supervisors and junior officers create a keen interest in their programs. Highlights from her talk included the following extracts: "The young people of today are better and keener than they ever were—and I know, because I live among them."

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Make one to eat and two to freeze

By Margaret M. Speechly

ONE thing everybody gets free is the weather and it really can be helpful if you deliberately make use of it. Long spells of frostiness mean you can have fresh meat from early December until March. You can even order a box of fish with safety. But don't stop there. Once winter sets in, you can halve the number of bakings you need to do. Make up twice as much dough as usual, freeze the extra loaves after they have cooled, and you can skip next baking day. This is worth doing not only because of the time saved, but because it cuts down the clean-up. And what couldn't you do with the energy released!

Frozen bread is as fresh as new after thawing but of course it is necessary to bring it in over night, or several hours before it will be needed. Fix up a well-protected storage place for frozen foods, either on the veranda or in a covered shed. See that the container is not in the direct rays of the sun.

Next time you decide to have a steamed pudding mix up more than the usual quantity. Steam in a well-greased, covered cans and when done set on a rack to cool. As soon as completely cold, replace in the containers and freeze.

Save yourself still further by turning out several double-crusts pies while you are at it, using favorite fillings such as raisin, mince or apple. Extra pastry shells are a standby to. So is plain cake or cottage pudding.

For some festive occasion you might consider mixing up a few batches of cookies. If you aim at making them by the hundred, be sure to vary the ingredients and flavorings so the family will have no chance to tire of them. Drop cookies are usually best for freezing, but you can also make up rolls of dough for slicing as needed. Wrap each roll in waxed paper.

If you are not sure whether the cream is cold enough for whipping, set the bowl in snow for a few minutes. As for ice cream the young folks can have this treat almost any day in winter by using snow instead of ice.

Pour the mixture into a can with a good lid. Do not have it more than two-thirds full. Surround with snow and turn the can back and forth until the mixture nearest the can begins to congeal. Scrape it down with a knife and repeat until freezing is completed.

Someday when you are at your busiest, a bachelor neighbor will probably announce that he has set the date for his sale, and would you mind cooking up the big chunk of meat he has brought with him. Here again the climate can help. After the meat has simmered until tender, set the pan where it will cool thoroughly. Lift off the cake of fat on top, run the meat through the chopper twice, season well and store in a cold place until you are ready to make sandwiches for the sale.

No doubt you have other good ways of utilizing frosty weather. And who knows—using the climate as an aide may mean the difference between getting away for a visit, and no holiday at all!



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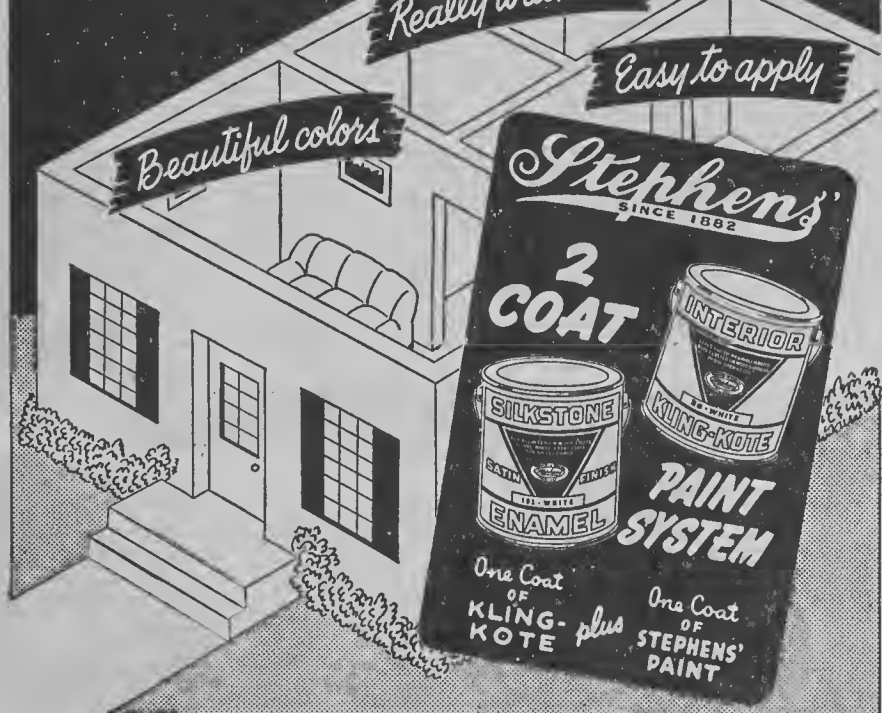
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A42

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Answer to Puzzle on Page 73

4	15	14	1
9	6	7	12
5	10	11	8
16	3	2	13

N.B. 3 you silly Buggers
4 15 14 1
9 6 7 12
5 10 11 8
16 3 2 13

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My Friend, The Countess

She attracted plenty of attention in her day and now stands a treasured memento of exciting times

By GRANT MACEWAN

S AID Goldsmith, "I love everything that's old, old friends, old times, old manners, old books, old wine." This is about an old friend. She is a brunette. If she were a blonde, I would enjoy her just as much. I once supposed that brunettes and blondes were inherently different and that one would be more difficult than the other. A friend of mine has changed my views on that subject, however; he says there is no difference and he is in a position to know, because, as he points out, his wife has been both.

But of this old friend, this lady of rank, she was quite a "gal" in her youth. Men stood and gazed in admiration. She was a terrific "gad-about," and an incessant smoker. But all that has changed. She gads no more and she has stopped smoking completely.

I know she has lost some of the glamor of youth but the years have brought compensations in character. And, on October 9th, in the year of 1947, she celebrated an anniversary, the 70th anniversary of her arrival on Canadian soil. The event was almost unnoticed, notwithstanding the unusual significance which should be attached to it.

Who is she? She is the Countess of Dufferin, that notable old locomotive, which stands in the little park on the south side of the Canadian Pacific Railway depot in Winnipeg. She was the first locomotive in all of western Canada. The fact is that 70 years ago, October 9th, the locomotive and six flat cars were delivered by barge at St. Boniface. The Countess, you see, was an American before she was a Canadian, but in that she was no different from a lot of other good Canadians. She was built in 1872 by Baldwin Locomotive Company and she served several years on the Northern Pacific Lines in the United States. Then, while this western Canada was still without either rails or locomotives, the Countess was bought for track laying on what was to be known as the Pembina Branch, from Winnipeg south to Emerson.

THE job of delivering this new immigrant to Canada was assigned to Joseph Whitehead. Most appropriate choice, indeed, because Whitehead had inherited rich traditions in pioneer railroading. Had not Joe Whitehead's father been the fireman on George Stephenson's pioneer locomotive which, on September 27th, 1825, startled all England? Stephenson himself drove

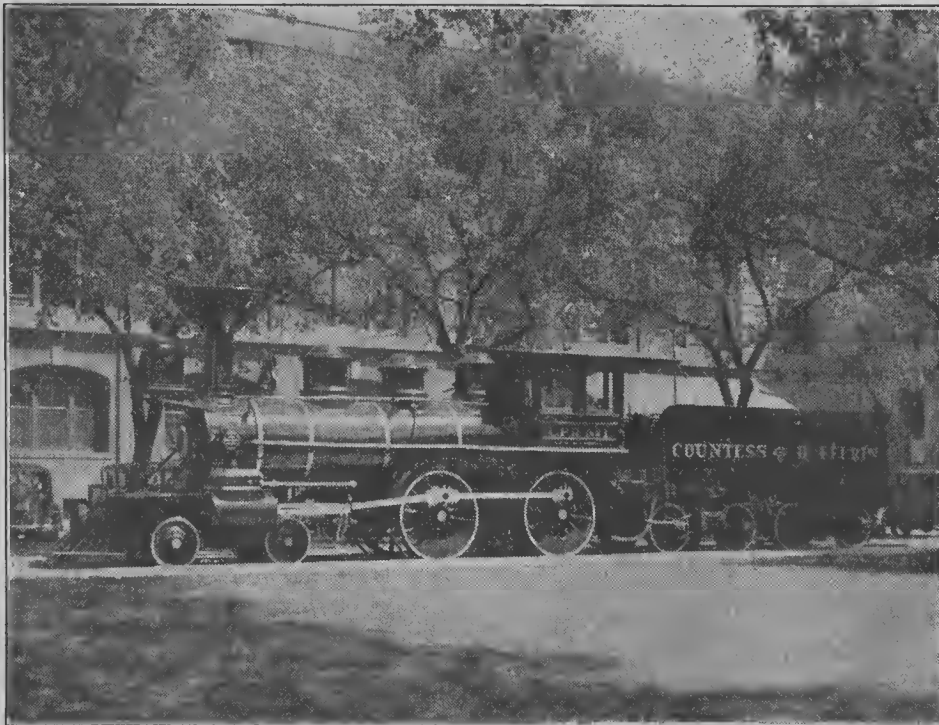
the engine on that historic occasion when Englishmen turned out in thousands expecting to see a mechanical monstrosity blow up and take its creator with it to eternity. What they did see was the world's first railroad locomotive pulling six small freight cars and one coach. They saw a man on horseback riding ahead and waving a flag to keep people back a safe distance. The amazing thing was that Stephenson's locomotive attained the fiendish speed of 15 miles per hour, forced the horseman to leave the track and made the journey from Stockton to Darlingford without mishap.

Yes, in far off Manitoba, a Whitehead was making railroad history with another locomotive. In making the journey to the land of her adoption under the supervision of Whitehead, the Countess moved on her own steam from St. Paul to Fargo, North Dakota. There at Fargo, she and her six flatcars were placed aboard a river barge, which was to be pulled by J. J. Hill's riverboat, the Selkirk. Jim Hill, of American railroad fame, lived in Winnipeg at that time.

Lord Dufferin, Governor-General of Canada, and Lady Dufferin visited the West that year. Winnipeg gave them the royal reception to which they were entitled. Wishing to make the city appear well treed, Winnipeg had hundreds of spruce trees cut in the woods to the east and brought to the city. These rootless trees were set in post holes on the main streets and looked most imposing until an ill-timed wind came up, prior to the arrival of the vice-regal party and left all the street trees reclining at an angle of 45 degrees.

It was Joe Whitehead's hope to have the new locomotive in Winnipeg before the vice-regal party left, but there were unforeseen delays and it was only as far as Fisher's Landing on the Red River when Their Excellencies were on their way back to Ottawa. But they halted at that point and inspected the locomotive as it rocked on the river barge. It was then that Lady Dufferin gave approval to the proposal that the pioneer locomotive be called The Countess of Dufferin.

As the 65,000-pound Countess rode the barge down the Red River, she attracted attention all the way. She was draped with bunting and flags and Joe Whitehead saw to it that her steam pressure was up so that startling shrieks were emitted from her whistle to remind the settlers of the dawn of a new day for the West. And, from the



The noted old locomotive now stands in front of the C.P.R. depot in Winnipeg.

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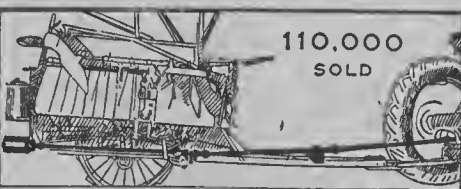
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Write Desk No. 11, Land Department,
Hudson's Bay Company, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

Hudson's Bay Company
INCORPORATED 27 MAY 1870

forts along the river came volley after volley of cannon fire by way of salute. It was a big event.

Winnipeg greeted the arrival with wild excitement. Whistles blew furiously, a public holiday was declared and the Winnipeg Free Press, only daily in all the new West, published an extra. The river boat with her colossal cargo steamed down past Point Douglas to a place on the St. Boniface side where track was laid to the water's edge. There the Countess met the City Fathers, all togged out in morning coats and top hats. And there, two days later, the Countess was unloaded.

Yes, it was 1877 and a strange and important year it was in other respects. It marked the signing of the last of the major Indian treaties, Blackfoot Treaty No. 7, signed on the Bow River. It was a year of fear for the few settlers to the West, because Sitting Bull and his Sioux warriors, who had cleaned up on a United States battalion under General Custer the year before, crossed into Canada and were committing depredations. Buffalo slaughter was at a peak.

The first attempt at a cattle roundup in the Canadian Chinook Belt was in that year, and it marked the birth of ranching on the plains. Yes, and only the fall before did the first wheat move out of western Canada to the East. The first reactions to that hard wheat were being felt about the time the Countess was getting her wheels back on solid rails.

Immediately after she arrived, the Countess went to work. The very next year, Winnipeg had a rail connection with Emerson and thus with the outside world. Another year and the rails reached Winnipeg from the East. Winnipeg went into a real estate boom and set an all-time record. Railroad construction went forward at a feverish pace and so did land occupation. At first the Countess was motive power for a construction train but, after the rails were laid, she hauled trainloads of settlers into the new country and then hauled trainloads of wheat out. She was in one rather bad accident in those early years but the wounds healed and she went about her work as if nothing had happened.

SHE was to witness an amazing panorama. She saw the new West settled with people from many lands. She saw villages become towns, and towns become cities and she saw half the property in some of those frontier towns change hands at boom prices at Saturday night auction sales. She saw the prairie country become the wheat bin of the world. In her seventy years she saw the quality of the cattle on the Alberta ranges change from the lowly Longhorn type to the blocky, thickly fleshed kinds which have gone to the top in the world markets and won premier show-ring honors in international competitions. She saw similar changes in other livestock and she saw amazing changes in agricultural methods, mechanical power replacing to a large degree the horses and lowly oxen of the pioneers.

But these were not the only things which the Countess saw in her three score years and ten; she saw drought and drifting soil and she saw years well favored with abundance. She saw depression and unemployment and pessimism and she saw prosperity, full employment and boisterous optimism. And she saw troops carrying the weapons of war, moving four times. Best of all, she saw a hinterland becoming a progressive nation.

When George Stephenson's first locomotive was about to make its initial and historic run in England a little more than a century ago, the critics had plenty of comment; "the thing will set the countryside on fire," or "the smoke from it will poison the people and the cattle along the way," or "it is just a matter of time until it blows up and kills all the passengers." No doubt,

MIGHTY Tasty!



Moulded Vegetable Salad

1 package lemon-flavored gelatine
1 3/4 cups warm water
1/4 cup cider vinegar
1/2 cup diced, cooked carrots
1/2 cup diced celery
1/2 cup cooked green peas
1 hard-cooked egg, sliced
Greens for garnish.

Dissolve gelatine in warm water. Add vinegar. Chill until partially set. Fold in carrots, celery and peas. Arrange egg slices in oiled mold. Fill mold with gelatine mixture. Put in refrigerator to set. When firm unmold. Garnish with green peas or sliced tomatoes and greens such as celery or cress.

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Into a 16 ounce bottle, pour 2½ ounces of Pinex; then fill up with granulated sugar syrup to make 16 ounces. Syrup is easily made with 2 cups of sugar and 1 cup of water, stirred a few moments until dissolved. No cooking needed. Or you can use corn syrup or liquid honey, instead of sugar syrup. This makes four times as much cough medicine for your money. It never spoils and tastes fine.

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the Countess of Dufferin heard just as many funny criticisms of the new West, about its soil, its isolation, its climate and so on. But the Countess remained to see the new land pass the tests and provide for her people one of the world's highest standards of living. Certainly, she had her piston rods on the vigorous pulse of the West. Yes, when Sir John A. Macdonald made his first trip through the Canadian Rockies, it was the Countess that drew the train.

BUT there came bigger locomotives and faster locomotives and the pioneer was gradually pushed into the background. They said "Old Number One is obsolete," and in 1897, the C.P.R. sold the Countess to the Columbia River Lumber Company at Golden, British Columbia, for \$1,000. There in the Inter-Mountain Lumber Camp, the locomotive with the proud record did menial chores like switching. It didn't seem just, but she continued to serve faithfully. It was a pioneer characteristic.

"Old Number One" was virtually lost and nobody seemed to care. She might have passed from the lumber woods to the scrap heap, but by a happy coincidence, she was recovered from what

could have been oblivion by those who entertained some sentiment for western history. R. D. Waugh, who was Mayor of Winnipeg, learned that a certain obscure little locomotive, working in the B.C. lumber woods, was none other than the Countess of Dufferin. An appeal was directed to President Thomas Shaughnessy of the C.P.R. and the result was that she was bought in 1910 and presented to the City of Winnipeg.

Today, she stands in a place of honor, a very short distance from the first soil which she touched in 'Canada, back when the West was young. When next you go her way, pause reverently and quietly, I urge you. What you may discover is that she will talk, and what a story she has to tell. Remember that she arrived as the curtain was going up for the most dramatic agricultural act the world has known.

She stands today a reminder of many things, of the faith of those who laid the foundations in this western nation and laid them well; she stands as a monument to phenomenal achievement in a mere 70 years and a beacon for those who would weave more of stability into the fabric of this young and good land.

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I am still working in the smelter and feeling fine. I will be 61 my next birthday.

FRANK M. BARGE

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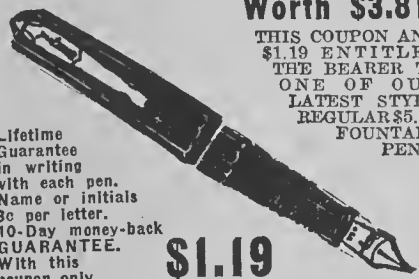
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FORGING FARM OPINION

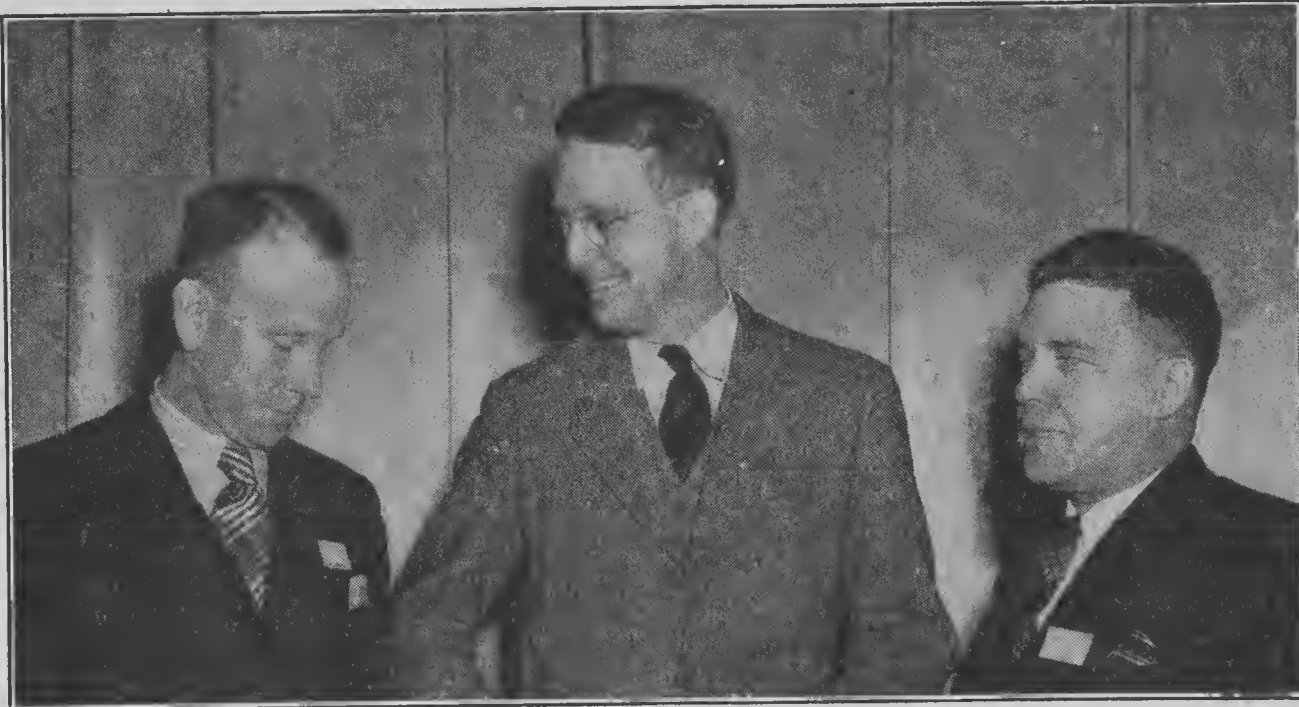
Continued from page 10

"But that is not all. Prairie farmers are looking far beyond returns on a temporary basis. They and Canadian

farmers generally are backing a policy which they are convinced is the best alternative to one based on booms and depressions; they are backing a policy which is less likely to feed inflation, and in the long run, a policy which they believe will be best for producers and consumers wherever they are."

At the election of officers held in the executive board meeting following the

convention all officers were re-elected. The only change of western members serving on the board was the replacement of Percy French by J. R. J. Sterling, of Kelowna.—P. M. A.



H. H. Hannam, C.F.A. president (right), hears two farm economists, Prof. W. M. Drummond, O.A.C., Guelph, Ont. (left), and Prof. D. L. MacFarlane, Macdonald College, Quebec (centre), discuss farm problems.

HOME-BUILT AND ALL USEFUL

Continued from page 37

was really the mechanic of the farm, and while I did not have time to see all of the equipment that had been made at home, they took me over to see a lifting device to be attached to the tractor, and to which could be attached a manure loader, a small bulldozer, and a sand and gravel bucket. Also made on the farm were a sweep, an overshot stacker, a 16 by 18 by 11 foot crate for stacking, a mechanical dump box for the truck, a portable grain elevator, and an auger for loading. The stacking crate, I gathered, was made of wooden slatted sides, two of which fold in and fasten together to make a three-cornered trailer. It is mounted on wheels for moving from place to place.

The frame of the lifting device for the tractor is made of two Model T frames welded together. It will raise any of its attachments eight feet. Transmission gear was obtained from a Model T car, and it runs off the front of the tractor crankshaft, operating by means of a worm and winch. Lowell explained that with the power take-off, it is impossible to raise or lower any attachment except when the clutch is engaged. Running it off the crankshaft eliminates this difficulty. To attach the lifting device to the tractor, the latter is run into one end of the frame which is held by three bolts on each side. It is provided with two levers for raising and lowering the bucket, or manure

loader, and both the bucket and bulldozer are readily removed by taking out cotter pins.

The manure loader has forked teeth and will fill a spreader in three dumps. It is 33 inches wide and 42 inches long to the end of the forks, which are themselves, if I recall it correctly, 20 inches long. Lowell said he bought the sides and back of the loader, but used an old grader blade for the bottom. The sand and gravel bucket was easily made from an old two-horse slip shovel or scraper. There hasn't been a horse on the Allison farm now for three or four years, so the horse equipment was adapted to the needs of the machine age.

I haven't mentioned a snow plow with a curved blade. Two old tractor wheels contributed to this accessory.—H. S. F.



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The "Country" Boy and Girl



Prepared

AUDREY McKIM

I'd like to be an Eskimo,
I'd like to be a clown,
I'd like to be a fireman,
When I settle down.

I'd like to drive an airplane
And use a parachute;
But I think I'll be an Indian
Because I've got the suit!

Pal and Paddy

By MARY E. GRANNAN

IT'S funny how things happen sometimes! Pal was a little dog and he was wishing, and here is the wish he wished. "I wish I had a little boy."

At the very same minute at the other end of the town, Paddy was wishing. He was a little boy, and here is the wish he wished. "I wish I had a little dog."

Paddy didn't know about Pal. Pal didn't know about Paddy. But they both started out at the very same time to make their wishes come true. Pal went up town. Paddy went down.

Paddy met the milkman. He stopped to talk to him. The milkman liked Paddy and asked him where he was going. "I don't know," answered Paddy. "You don't know?" asked the milkman, laughingly. "That's a funny one. You always know where you're going, Paddy."

"I don't know today," said Paddy, "because I'm looking for something and I don't know where to look."

The milkman asked Paddy what it was he was looking for, and when Paddy told him it was a little dog, he shook his head sadly. "I'm afraid I can't help you, Paddy. All the dogs I know have little boys now. Mostly every house I visit has a little dog, but they wouldn't let you have him."

Paddy sighed. "That's what I know. But I thought I might find a little dog that didn't have a home or a little boy. Do you know of anybody who might know about a little dog like that?"

The milkman's face brightened. "Yes, I do, Paddy. The policeman!"

Paddy's face brightened too. "Yes! Sergeant O'Flanagan! He'd know, wouldn't he? Have you seen him this morning, Milkman?"

"Yes," said the milkman. "I saw him at the corner of Elm and King Street a little while ago. I wouldn't be surprised if he were still there."

Sergeant O'Flanagan was still there and he was talking to a little dog. "Hi, Pal," he said. "Where are you off to this nice fine morning?"

"I don't know," answered Pal.

"You don't know? That's funny. You always know where you're going, Pal."

"Today I don't," said the little dog. "Today, I'm looking for something."

"Is that right now? What are you looking for? Maybe I might help you to



ON your way to school or going for wood or hauling home the hay you will have many chances to see the snow trails of the woodland folk. No doubt you have seen the trails pictured above and their makers—the cotton tail rabbit and the prairie chicken. The cotton tail rabbit, whose fur stays grey all winter, is the smallest of all the rabbits. When you see the tracks of the prairie chicken (its real name is sharp-tailed grouse) on the surface of a hard drift look for the marks of the little horny "snowshoes" that grow from the sides of the toes in winter to keep it from sinking deeply in the soft snow. In spring when the bird does not need them any more the "snowshoes" are shed and do not grow again until fall.

Time on your hands in the evening. Let's solve a puzzle. Fill in the missing numbers so that each column, each row, and each diagonal adds up to 34—but wait a moment, do not use any number more than once and do not use any number over 16. You will have some "puzzling" to do before you turn to page 68 to check your answer.

A special "Happy Birthday" to all boys and girls born on February 29th who will be very glad to celebrate their birthdays on the real day this year. Even if this happens for them only once in four years perhaps they have some very good fortune that others do not have—an old saying tells us that a person born on February 29th will never grow old but stay young all his life.

4	9	14	7
15	6	1	12
5	16	11	2
10	3	8	13

Ann Sankey

find it," said the kindly big policeman.

"I'm looking for a little boy. I'd like to have a little boy all for myself," said Pal.

The policeman shook his head sadly. "I don't know as I can help you in that Pal," he said. "Most every little boy I know has a little dog. But if I hear tell of one who hasn't, I'll certainly let you know. I'll blow my whistle three times, and then you'll know I've found a boy for you."

"Thank you," said Pal and went his way. He went up Elm Street. Paddy came down King. He saw Sergeant O'Flanagan at the corner and went up to him. "Hello Sergeant O'Flanagan!" he said. "Have you time to answer a question?"

"I certainly have, Paddy. What is it?" said the policeman.

"Well, I'm looking for a little dog. A fellow needs a little dog and I haven't got one," said Paddy.

"Well upon my word! I'm a stupid policeman. I told Pal I didn't know a little boy who wanted a dog, and I knew you all the time!" And then Sergeant O'Flanagan raised his whistle to his mouth and gave three sharp blasts. Paddy didn't know what it was all about, and then he saw a little dog turning the corner on three legs and running with all his might. He skidded when he came to the big policeman, and they all laughed.

"Paddy," said Sergeant O'Flanagan, "this is Pal. He's looking for a little boy. Pal this is Paddy, he's looking for a little dog."

Paddy got down on his knees and Pal leaped into his arms and licked his face and barked happily. Paddy buried his face in Pal's furry coat and hugged him tight. They had found each other.

It's funny the way things happen sometimes!

Cat Mothers Turkeys

LAST year we had three little turkeys with no mother. So my mother had to take them to the house to keep them warm. She put them in a card-board box behind the stove. While we were eating breakfast, my black Persian cat "Fluffy" came in and got into the box with the turkeys. We were sure he would kill

them, but he just curled up and pulled them all up close to him and kept them ever so warm. We still have one of the turkeys and it is a big gobbler now.—Dorothy Clark, Birtle, Man.

My Own Book of Stories

No. 5 IN SERIES

YOU will remember that Hansel's and Gretel's mother had died. They now lived with their father and step-mother. Their step-mother was very cruel. Because there was little food in the house she insisted that the children be taken out into the woods so far away that they could not find their way home. Hansel was awake and heard the plan. He quickly got up and ran outside and filled his pockets with small white pebbles.

Next day they set out for the woods. As they went along Hansel dropped white pebbles one by one along the path. When they had gone a long way the

step-mother said, "Now you stay here and rest. Your father and I are going to chop wood. When we are ready to go home we will come for you."

The children, at first were happy listening to the songs of the birds and gathering flowers. When the woods became dark Gretel was frightened and began to cry. "Don't be afraid," said Hansel, "when the moon shines I will be able to take you home." When the moon shone bright and clear Hansel could see his white pebbles and he and Gretel reached home. Their father was glad to see them but you can be sure their step-mother was very angry.

Again next day the family set out for the woods. This time Hansel dropped small crumbs of bread along the path. When they tried to find their way home the crumbs of bread were gone. The birds had eaten them. They wandered about in the woods for a long time until they came to a queer little cottage made of bread and cakes with window panes of clear sugar (as shown in our picture). Hansel began to eat a piece of the roof and Gretel sucked a sugar window pane. Just then an old woman came out and frightened them so much that they dropped their sweets. "Come into my house children," she said. Before they could move she took them by the hand and lead them in. She quickly pushed Hansel into a cage in the corner of the room and locked the door. "Stay there until you are fatter and then I shall cook and eat you," she said. Gretel began to cry but the old woman, who was an old witch, said roughly, "Get some water and help with the housework!" So Gretel was forced to work hard all day. At last the old witch said, "Today I shall eat your brother. Get into the oven and see if it's hot enough."

"I do not know how to do it, how shall I get in?" replied Gretel who feared that the old witch wanted to push her into the oven and eat her too.

"Stupid girl," said the witch, "do it this way," and she put her head into the oven and then Gretel shut the oven door with a bang. Next she freed Hansel from the cage. Before they left the house they each took a handful of pearls and precious stones. They ran through the woods until they came to their own home. They found that their step-mother had died and that their father was grieving for them. He was glad to see them.—A. T.



Picture of Hansel and Gretel to Color.

Ad. Index

Apart from giving Guide readers a ready reference to items advertised in this issue, the coupon below may be used to order literature, samples, etc., offered our readers, by our advertisers. Advertisers offering literature, samples, etc., are numbered at the left and these numbers should be used—in the coupon. Where stamps, labels, etc., are required an "X" appears alongside the number. The ad. itself will tell you what to send.

FARM

	Page
1. Auto Repairs—Free Catalog	22
2. Baby Chicks—Particulars	36, 37
3. Batteries—Free Details	53
4. Binder Attachment—Particulars	71
5. xBuilding Material—Book (10c)	47
6. Block and Brick Casting Machine—Free Literature	46
7. Butter Color—Free Booklet	53
8. Cleanser—Free Instruction Book	46
9. xFarm Lands For Sale—Free Book, Specify	71
10. Farm Machinery—Free Catalog	39
11. Field Sprayer—Particulars 29, 32, 37, 40, 41	32
12. Files—Free Instruction Sheet	39
13. Flax Growing—Free Booklet	30
14. Fruit Trees and Shrubs—Free Catalog	30
15. Fur Raising and Trapping—Free Book	30, 39, 72
16. Garden Seeds—Free Catalog	41
17. Generators and Motors—Free Bulletins	14
18. Grain Cleaner—Catalog	14
19. Grain Loader—Free Literature	14
20. xHorse Training and Breeding—Free Information, Specify	71
21. Hydraulic Loader—Free Booklet	4
22. Light Plants—Free Folder	57
23. Livestock Supplement—Free Book	20
24. Log Saw—Free Details	71
25. Lubricating Oils and Greases—Free Catalog	37
26. Milk and Milk Coolers—Catalog	34
27. Milkers—Information	21
28. Marketing Information—Free Booklet	44
29. Oil Filter—Free Booklet	47
30. Paints, Harness, Tractor Oils—Free Catalog	32
31. Plastic, Glazing—Free Sample—Folder	52
32. Plow Attachment—Free Literature	71
33. Poultry Identifications—Free Catalog and Pamphlets	22
34. Strawberry Guava Seeds—Free Catalog	53
35. Sweeprake—Free Catalog	41
36. Tractors—Free Catalog	3
37. Tractor Cab—Free Details	34
38. Traps—Trapping Manual	47
39. xTurkey Raising Pamphlets (25c)	37
40. Water Septic Systems—Particulars	64
41. Water Softener—Free Booklet	64
42. Weed Killer—Particulars	22, 30

HOME

43. Coal Stove—Free Folder	70
44. Cough Remedy—Free Booklet	58
45. Records—Free Catalog	70
46. xSewing Machine—Free Information, Specify	42
47. xWallpaper—Booklet (25c)	2

MISCELLANEOUS

48. Asthma Remedy—Free Sample	57
49. Bible Readers—Free Pamphlet	70
50. Book of Knowledge—Free Booklet	67
51. Business Training—Free Particulars 68, 71, 72	72
52. Correspondence Music Lessons—Free Book	70
53. Detective Training—Information	30
54. Health Products—Free Book	70
55. Hearing Aid—Leaflet	56
56. Inventions—Free Booklet	41
57. Memorials—Information	31, 56, 63
58. Patents—Free booklet	14
59. Pile Remedy—Free Trial	72
60. Rupture Remedy—Information and Trial Offer	70
61. Rupture Remedy—Information	68

GENERAL

Agents Wanted	56, 68
Appeal or Children	56
Arc Welder	41
Asperin	32, 57
Auto Accessories and Lubricants	43
Baby Chicks	36, 37
Baking Powder	54
Banking Service	31, 40, 50
Batteries	24, 26
Bedding	58
Boats and Supplies	72
Breakfast Food	68
Brooder Stoves	36
Buzz Saw	14
Castrola	69
Coffee	53, 57
Cold Remedy	64, 68, 72
Crop Cleaner	44
Drafting Service (Lemaistre)	41
Farm Machinery	25
Farm Record Book	30
Female Remedy	65
Fertilizer	31
Field Sprayer	48
Flour	55, 62
Grain Co.	75
Hides, Fur, Wool	30
Identification Tags	32
Import Control	61
Information	61
Kidney Remedy	70
Laxative	53, 56, 70
Life Insurance	66
Service	66
Livestock Disease	32
Preventative	22
Livestock Remedy	22
Livestock Supplement	22
Livestock and Poultry Supplement	37
Loaders	31
Lonely Hearts Club	68, 70
Lye	53
Magneto Repairs	41
Mall Order House	58
Meat Curing Compound	70
Motor Repairs	41
Navigating Instruments	14
Paint	68
Patents	47
Pens	72
Post Hole Digger	14
Poultry Supplement	18, 37
Power Plants	52
Radio Service	58
Radlos	38
Refrigerators	68
Rope	20, 23
Rubberheels and Soles	68
Shoes	47
Skin Cream	65
Skin Remedy	56
Soup	63
Strawberry and Raspberry Plants	30
Tea	50, 63, 64
Tiller Combine	17
Tires	49
Tobacco	48, 67
Tractors 15, 28, 33, 76	76
Tractor Heater	22
Trucks	19, 35, 45
Trucks and Tractors	27
Valve Cores and Caps	14
Vaseline	57, 70
Washing Machine	72
Parts	72
Weed Killer	16
Yeast	58, 63, 65

THE COUNTRY GUIDE, February, 1948. Winnipeg, Man.

From the items numbered 1 have selected the following in which I am interested in the literature, etc., offered.

Name

P.O.

Prov.

Numbers

Please print plainly.

Between Ourselves



The Queen Mary heads for open water in the slough behind the barn. Donald A. Waddell, Strasbourg, her builder, supervises her navigation.

THE picture above and that on page 32 are those of a model built by Donald A. Waddell, a Strasbourg, Saskatchewan, farmer. It is 86 inches long with a beam of nine and three-quarter inches. Taking his inspiration from his native Glasgow "Herald" and a Cunard booklet, Mr. Waddell took seven years to build it. To begin with, this craftsman made a skeleton mold and built up around this. When the hull was completed he took the mould out of it. Three parts of the super-structure can be lifted off like a lid. The hull, super-structure, masts, companionways and cranes are all made from scrap tin. The smoke stacks are three one-pound baking powder tins. It carries 24 lifeboats which were whittled from soft pine wood. Jean R. Haines, who provides the information, adds that, "The ship is equipped with four propellers which are built from sheet metal. Two are live and two are dummies. It is powered with two six-volt motors and is battery run."

WE predicted on this page of the last issue that someone would take a pot shot at us for not censoring Austin Cross' comments on the Honorable Jimmie Gardiner in the last January Peace Tower column. Sure enough, B. C. Moore, Spirit River, lets us have it with both barrels: "I have just finished reading 'Under the Peace Tower' in your January issue. Did Jimmie Gardiner write this or his press agent? It is absolutely nauseating, and I am surprised that you let your columns be used for

such tripe. The present minister of agriculture has done more harm to the interests of western Canada than any individual I know of. He has caused us to lose probably a billion dollars with his crazy meddling. Where is there a country anywhere that has so ruthlessly short-changed its farmers and saddled them with such outrageous injustices as Canada? Could a totalitarian government treat its farmers worse than the present federal government?"

The answer is, "yes."

ENRAGED at the lack of balance between coarse grains and livestock prices, J. H. Tingley, Hatherleigh, Saskatchewan, sent us in December a strong condemnation of government policy. We did not publish it because he claimed that it took a ton of feed to grow two hogs. We were afraid that some stock growers would challenge the factual basis of his argument. But Mr. Tingley keeps books and grows Advanced Registry pigs. He admits that it is sometimes possible to bring a pig to 200 pounds on 800 pounds of feed, but says these figures are very misleading. His last Advanced Registry litter fed on 780 pounds of the best balanced feed according to the records. "I and the sow fed these pigs for 65 days," he says. But since the sow did not complain verbally to him as to how much feed they filched from her trough he does not know how much should be added to the Advanced Registry figures. "And," says he, "I do not want to go to the trouble of looking back over the records

to see how much they received in the creep feeder, nor how many cans of condensed milk they swigged down at 11½ cents per can." Mr. Tingley is prepared to take on all comers in an argument that a pig can be raised on less than a half ton of grain or its equivalent. Who are we to disagree from the sanctuary of an arm chair?

NOTHING pleases us better than to get fiction with a western Canadian setting and written by a westerner. "Another Spring" on page 8, was written by Clifford E. Shelton, an Edmonton school teacher, who has had some success with verse and radio play writing, but whose real ambitions lie in the field of fiction. We wish him luck and hope to travel with him on his road to success.

AT the risk of being charged with vulgarity we recount an anecdote which rocked the Canadian Federation of Agriculture at its annual convention recently concluded at Brockville, Ontario. Francis A. Flood, U.S. agricultural attache at Ottawa, was the guest speaker at the banquet given by the Ontario government to C.F.A. members. He spoke for one hour. For the last half hour he kept his audience in paroxysms of laughter, but the first half hour was a serious scholarly analysis of the trade in agricultural commodities across the common boundary. The reason for the long, dry talk coming first was because he was put on the radio. Fortunately for him he gauged the time of radio cut-off to the exact second: Then with an air of relief he remarked, pointing at the microphone, "I don't like those things. They remind me of a spittoon. If you hit them just right everything goes well."

HERE is a handsome offer from Edward Robinson, Wawanessa, Man. Over a period of 21 years he has received so much practical help from The Country Guide that he has kept all issues, clipping from them only the horticultural pages which deal with his favorite subject. He offers to send one year's issue complete except for the above noted clipping to any person who is willing to pay express collect. Address him as above.

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"A Country Guide Service"

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- 23. Farm Workshop Guide, edited by R. D. Colquette—Illustrations and instructions for gadgets, and practical farm plans—50 cents postpaid (or Free with a \$1.00-for-2-year subscription).
- 50. The Countrywoman Handbook, Book No. 1—Kitchen Labor Savers, Home Decorating, Pattern Reading, Getting Rid of Flies, Bugs, and Beetles, etc., etc.—25c postpaid.
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What's In This Issue

Articles—		Page	
Keeping Up With 2,4-D	By H. E. Wood	5	
Scouting Around		6	
How Much Rent for a Farm?	By T. L. Townsend	7	
C.F.A. Convention Report		10	
The Farmer and the Cost of Living		11	
Concrete Blocks for Homes	By I. W. Dickerson	39	
Scotland After Fifty-Two Years	By F. L. Skinner	42	
My Friend, The Countess	By Grant MacEwan	70	
Fiction—			
Another Spring	By Cliff Shelton	8	
Silvertip's Chase—Serial—Part I	By Max Brand	9	
Farm—			
News	14 Field	23 Poultry	36
Livestock	20 Horticulture	30 Workshop	38
Home—			
The Countrywoman	By Amy J. Roe		59
Sewing New Fabrics	By Marion R. McKee		60
Pork for Winter	By Ruth Meredith		62
Winter Jams			63
Bread and Cake Doilies	By Anna DeBelle		64
Beauty in Fashion	By Loretta Miller		65
In England Now	By Joan M. Fawcett		66
Highlights of the U.F.W.A. Meeting	By Marjorie K. Styles		67
Let the Winter Help	By Margaret M. Speechly		68
February Fashions			69
The Country Boy and Girl			73